REGISTERED No. 4—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,093.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertion	0 12 As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ ,, ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The rates for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes are as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line..... ,, 0-3 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

VESSELS.	TONS.	H.P.	CAPTAIN.	
(c) AUSTRALIA	3663	600	G. F. Cates	8th April
SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	15th do
(c) BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	22nd do
BANGALORE	2063	500	E. G. Stead	29th do
(c) HINDUSTAN	3143	600	W. W. Haselwood	6th May.
CHINA	2916	400	T. Alderton	13th do
(c) KHEDIVE	3742	600	J. D. Steward	20th do

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 13th February 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot ...2nd April.
LOMBARDY	2725	450	J. Orman...16th ,,
THIBET	2593	400	J. H Torbock 29th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th March 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
SIAM	3000	500	G. N. Hector ....26th April.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th March 1878.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES:—

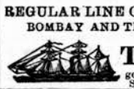
Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt)..... Rs. 950
Ditto with the option of travelling ONE way *viâ* Southampton ..... ,, 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Company will despatch the following First Class Passenger Steamers to Aden, calling at Aden, Suez and Port Said, on the undermentioned dates:—

VESSELS.	CAPT.	DISP. TONS.	H.P.
S.S. POLLUCE	G. Ragusin	4211	250 on 16th Apr. 1878.
S.S. ACHILLE	F. Foges	3500	400 on 16th May. ,,
S.S. CASTORE	G. Marussig	3787	250 on 27th ,, ,,

All Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	,, 320	,, 255	,, 131 0
To Suez	,, 300	,, 240	,, 122 8
To Aden	,, 170	,, 130	,, 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON,

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

28, Bombay Green, 18th March 1878.

FOR SALE,

THE British Composite Ship COUNTY OF BERWICK, Registered Tonnage 986. Built at Glasgow in October 1868 under special survey and classed A 1, 16 years at Lloyd's, and caulked and metalled before leaving Home in May 1877, with all her fittings as she now lies at the Salt Gollah Moorings in the River Hoogly.

This vessel was built regardless of expense of picked timber with metal fastenings throughout. She is exceptionally well found.- Has two sets of sails, one nearly new, a complete spare set of patent blocks. All lower masts and heavy yards are of Iron.

This vessel was abandoned last September ashore on Saugor Beach, and since her arrival in port has been placed in dock and examined by Surveyors, whose reports are open to Inspection.

SEALED TENDERS for the PURCHASE of the vessel will be received up to noon of the 13th April by the undersigned, by whom all information will be given.

Intending purchasers are requested to inspect the vessel and to satisfy themselves on all points before tendering.

SIMPSON & Co.,
No. 6, Strand, Calcutta.

HOTELS.

MATHERAN.—The CLARENDON HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. Accommodation First-class and for Ladies there are separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which command beautiful views of Bombay and Matheran. D'Souza has houses to let.

TERMS.—MODERATE.

NOTICES.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1874.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consign ments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electro-plated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

CHEMICAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Fir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.
GRAND GIFT ENTERTAINMENT.
LIST OF UNCLAIMED GIFTS.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 30TH.

38263	Rs. 10
28315	10
3522	10

SATURDAY EVENING.

Parquette Ticket No.	26,507	Rs. 500
Stalls	20,141	250
Pit	39,769	50
Parquette	32,055	25
Pit	39,725	10
Pit	41,466	10
Dress Circle	11,725	10

Parties holding the above numbers will receive the amounts awarded to them by applying to Mr. MOOLJEE THACKERSEY, No. 33, Meadow Street, Fort, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer STRATHLEVEN, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st April 1878.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. INDIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

MR. P. A. LOPEZ,
PIANIST, SOLO VIOLINIST AND VIOLEN CELLIST,

BEGS to solicit the patronage of the Public, and especially his former Constituents, will undertake to Repair, Tune, and give Lessons on the Piano, Harmonium Violin, &c. either at the pupils' houses or at his own place. 23 THE TERRACE, opposite Bolton & Co., Byculla.

JOSEPH & Co.,
ITALIAN CONFECTIONERS,

No. 9, Meadow Street, Fort, opposite the R. C. Chapel.

Orders for Wedding Parties, Balls, Suppers, &c., personally attended to and carefully executed. Three days' previous notice, however, is necessary.

Cream and Water Ices always ready.
Ice Puddings made to order.

NOTICE.—It is hereby notified that the Undersigned did, on the 1st instant, PAY to HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY in Bombay the sum of Rupees 16,000, being the 10th Monthly Instalment of the FIRST FIFTEEN LAC LOAN, with Interest, and the sum of Rupees 14,600, being the 105th Monthly Instalment of the VEHAR WATER WORKS DEBT, aggregating Rupees 30,600.

J. H. GRANT,
Municipal Commissioner,
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, April 1, 1878.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the CITY of BOMBAY, up to 2 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 12th instant, for the undermentioned contract.

Constructing Purbhadavie Road from Elphinstone Road to Lower Mahim Bazaar.

Printed forms of Tenders, conditions of contract, &c. &c. can be had on payment at the office of the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.

C. B. BRAHAM, C.E.,
Deputy Executive Engineer in charge.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 1st April 1878.

WANTED, an EUROPEAN STEWARD for the BYCULLA CLUB. Salary Rs. 200 per mensem with Board and Lodging. Applications to be sent in to the Honorary Secretary by TUESDAY, 2nd April,

C. A. W. CAMERON,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED for the EASTER HOLIDAYS on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 18th, 19th, and 20th proximo,

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
F. W. ROBERTSON, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
H. W. JONES, Acting Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
[illegible]

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
A. RENAUD, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
THOS. MATHESON, pro. Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
ALEX. LEITH, Acting Agent.

Bombay, March 27, 1878.

THE NEW WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE,
WITH THE
SUPPLEMENTARY GRADED LIST,
Issued on the 1st November 1877.
In pamphlet form, price 8 as.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.

GUINNESS'S STOUT,
BOTTLED by MOLINE & Co.

Quarts.....per doz., Cash, Rs. 5 12
Pints..... ,, ,, ,, 3 12

TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.)

ICE MACHINES
Of the most approved construction,
ON SALE
BY
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CARLSBADER SPRUDELSALZ.
THE NATURAL SALT
Obtained by Evaporation and Crystallization of the THERMAL SPRUDEL WATERS OF CARLSBAD.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per 4 ounce bottle	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 2 12

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.

	Cash.	Credit.
CARLSBAD.....quarts per dozen	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 13 8
FRIEDRICHSHALLER...pints ,,	6 8	7 8
DITTO quarts ,,	10 8	12 0
HUNYADI JANOS..... ,, ,,	13 8	15 0
PULLNA.....pints ,,	9 0	10 0
VICHY..... ,, ,,	8 0	9 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE ADELPHI HOTEL,
THE ADELPHI FAMILY HOTEL, AND
THE VICTORIA HOTEL.
PROPRIETOR, PALLONJEE PESTONJEE.

MR. CAWASJEE PALLONJEE, the son of the late old Pallonjee Pestonjee, the well-known Proprietor of the above Popular HOTELS, begs most respectfully to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen and to the European Gentry generally, that he has, in deference to the expressed wishes of most of his late father's friends and admirers, and with the object and desire to perpetuate his father's good name in connection with these Hotels, at a very considerable cost, now become the sole purchaser and owner thereof.

Mr. Cawasjee will endeavour to treat his patrons with the same courtesy and attention which was so characteristic of his good father, and this, coupled with long experience and intimate acquaintance with the routine and management of the Hotels in his father's lifetime, will, he trusts, be a sufficient guarantee of the Hotels being carried on upon the principles inculcated by his worthy father.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Residents at Mr. Pallonjee's Hotels at Byculla can, when it may suit their convenience, tiffin or dine at his Victoria Hotel, Esplanade; and those residents in this Hotel can avail themselves of similar accommodation at his Byculla Adelphi Hotel.

CHARGES MODERATE.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES KEPT ON THE PREMISES, AT THE RAILWAY STATIONS AND AT BUNDER.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—Class Firing at Coorla on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, morning and afternoon, for B Company.

A LEOPARD FOR SALE, TAME, 5 months old. Apply at the Office of this Paper.

LOUIS FRANK, Landscape Painter, Waverley Hotel, Bombay. Specimen Paintings at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

FOR SALE.—One D. B. Breech-Loading P. P. RIFLE by Calisher and Terry. One ditto ditto GUN by Adkin, Bedford. Apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Dean Lane.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

ICE can be obtained at PEARSE'S Confectionery House, 22, Apollo Street, Fort, 8 As. per lb.

PURE AND SPARKLING
AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, direct attention to their list of AERATED WATERS which are prepared with the greatest regard to cleanliness and purity. By the aid of Steam power these Waters are charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, being thus rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

Their LEMONADE and other FLAVOURED WATERS are celebrated for their freshness and their delicious taste.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form

	Cash			Cash	
SODA WATER	per doz.	0 12	AERATED WATER	per doz.	0 12
TONIC WATER (THE ORIGINAL)	,,	1 0	POTASH WATER	,,	0 12
SELTZER WATER, introduced by T. & Co.	,,	1 0	LITHIA WATER	,,	1 8
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE	,,	1 0	VICHY WATER	,,	1 4

Bottles are charged Rs. 2 per dozen, the same amount being allowed for them when delivered free at our Manufactory.

Mineral, Acid, and Medicated Waters prepared to order.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

Manufacturing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

JUST PUBLISHED.
EARLY RECORDS OF BRITISH INDIA,
A HISTORY OF THE EARLY ENGLISH SETTLEMENTS IN INDIA,

As told in the Government Records, the works of old Travellers, and other contemporary Documents, from the earliest period down to the Rise of the British Power in India.

BY J. TALBOYS WHEELER,

Late Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, author of "A History of India from the Earliest Ages;" "The Geography of Herodotus."

Large 8vo, 391 pp.; cloth. TEN RUPEES. Postage 10 Annas.

The above work comprises a series of extracts from the Government Records and other contemporary Authorities, linked together by a continuous History of the English Settlements in India, during a period which has hitherto been little known to general readers.

CALCUTTA:—W. NEWMAN & Co., 3, Dalhousie Square.
BOMBAY:—S. ROSE & Co., 9 Rampart Row, Fort.
AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS.,
23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY,

BEG to call the attention of the Public to the following SPECIALITIES in their large stock of which they can strongly recommend, and which have gained for their qualities as Time-keepers a widespread reputation.

THEIR SILVER 50 RS. LEVER WATCH.

The great and increasing demand for these Watches have induced Messrs. F., L. & Co. to make them in all sizes, and either in hunting, half-hunting, and open face cases.

The "smallest," the usual size of a Lady's Watch, would be an admirable substitute for a Lady's Gold Watch when travelling or for daily use.

THEIR SILVER 75 RS. WATCH

Has all the qualifications of the 50 Rupees Watch, but is in an extra heavy case with gold hinges Its movement is fitted with a compensation balance and with a hair-spring system Breguet.

THEIR SILVER KEYLESS 110 RS. WATCH

Will satisfy the most critical observer.

The above three descriptions of Watches can be had in gold cases at Rs. 150, 200, and 250 respectively.

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT RS. 40.

Messrs. F., L. & Co. can recommend this well finished Watch to anyone who requires a strong and serviceable time-keeper, and one which will bear the roughest work.

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT RS. 60.

Messrs. F., L. & Co. would draw the attention of Railway Companies and employes to these Watches which are of extra large size and can be guaranteed and recommended as reliable time-keepers.

Samples will be sent and special terms be made with Railway or other Companies on an invoice given.

2 years' guarantee is given for all the above Watches.
Initials engraved gratis to buyers. Terms—Cash.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

QUOTATIONS, INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUES, FOR COGNACS OF

BAUVIN & CO.'S COGNAC.

Cash.			Credit.
21	4	* ONE STAR	22 0
26	8	** TWO STARS	28 0
29	8	*** THREE STARS	31 0

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Sole Agents.

IMPORT NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS IN WOOD.
INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUTY.

PACKED in Wickered Jars containing one gallon, two gallons, and four gallons.

These Jars are light, clean, safe, require no packing, and are economical in every respect.

The charge is Rs. 2 for one gallon, Rs. 3 for two gallons, and Rs. 4 for four gallons. Wood Taps, Re. 1-8 each. Plated Taps, Rs. 4 each.

Also in Casks containing 8 gallons, 12 gallons, 20 gallons, and 60 gallons.

A great saving in freight is effected in purchasing Wines and Spirits in Wood, and there is no loss of Breakage.

COGNACS.

	Per Imperial Gall. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	9 8	9 12
** Stars, a pale pleasant spirit, delicate flavor	10 0	10 4
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, soft pale, mellow flavour and strongly recommended for general consumption	11 14	12 4
**** Stars, very superior old pale, of great age and delicate flavor	13 12	14 4

SHERRIES.

MANZANILLA.—This superb natural sherry is very pale, dry, and has a splendid aroma—a very beautiful dinner wine

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Per Im. Galls.	8 9	9 0
,, Qtr. Cask of about 27 Im. Galls.	215 8	234 0
VINO DE PASTO.—An excellent pale and very dry, luncheon wine		
Per Im. Galls.	7 10	8 0
,, Qtr. Cask of about 27 Im. Galls.	180 4	195 0

WACHTER & CEL,
EPERNAY.

CASH. Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	A.	Per 2 doz. Pints. Rs.	A.		CREDIT. Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	A.	Per 2 doz. Pints. Rs.	A.
48	0	50	12	Wachter & Co.'s Champagne as supplied to the Royal House	50	0	53	0

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

2, Dean Lane, Bombay.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order a moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4, and for single Copy, One Anna.

For sale at this Office,

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to he same Price RUPEES THREE.

For Sale at this Office,

A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including even Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

For Sale at this Office,

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF, in neat Pamphlet form, 8vo demy, 35 pp. PRICE—FOUR ANNAS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN COPPERSMITH ROW, NEAR PYDHOWNEE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 2nd April, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Memon Rahimtoola Hajee Adam, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Hajee Aboo Backer Ahmed, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 21st day of September 187-.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the messuage or two-storied dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, in Copper Smith Row, near Pydhownee on the south side thereof in the sub-district of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement 130 square yards and two-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay for pension and tax under No. 573, and the said dwelling-house is assessed under No. 104, and bounded on the east by the house of Hajee Cassum Hajee Noormahomed, on the west by the house of of Bhai and Pudmaa Ballajee, on the north by the said Coppersmith Row, and on the south partly by a passage for halalcores and for water, and partly by the house of Ludha Ruttonjee Bhansalee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF PIECE GOODS AT THE OFFICE OF MESSRS. WALLACE AND Co., IN PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd April, sale commencing at 3 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Office of Messrs. Wallace and Co., in Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort:—

A quantity of white and colored piece-goods and prints—

In small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, Cottage Pianofortes by Schiedmayer, &c., at No. 25, Gamdevi Road, near Chowpatty.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at No. 25, Gamdevee Road, the valuable and handsome household furniture comprising rich thin-stem fern-pattern glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated vegetable dishes, ice pitcher, set of tea and coffee service, table spoons and forks, plated handle dessert knives and forks, fish knife and fork, cruet and pickle frames, biscuit box, round and oblong waiters, dish covers, egg frame, table and chamber candlesticks, double light solar lamp, best plated 1 and 3 light hanging argand lustre, table cutlery, and handsomely carved and French-polished blackwood furniture, comprising drawing room, dining, sofa, pier, writing, washing and dressing tables, conversation, reclining and half-back sofa couches, drawingroom, easy, arm, and without arm chairs, sideboard, hatstand, whatnot, teapoys, toilet and book stands, clothes and grown presses, chest of drawers cheval and toilet glasses, single and double screens, an English 8-day clock striking half hours, by French, a mahogany cottage pianoforte by J. and P. Shiedmayer, brass plated and iron four-post bedstead, iron baby's cradle, Brussel's velvet and drugget carpets, pictures, table ornaments, flower vases, cooking utensils, &c.

Now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture plated glass, and porcelain wares, &c., at Nos. 2 and 3, Marine Street, Fort.

On THURSDAY next, the 4th April, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the top floor of their rooms, Nos. 2 and 3, Marine Street, Fort, the valuable and handsome household furniture, of Mr. J. B. MALONEY and another Gentleman, the same comprises glass ware, plated ware, handsome dinner and breakfast services, handsomely carved and French-polished blackwood furniture, such as drawing room, dining room, bed room, writing, wash hand and dressing tables, conversation, half back and reclining couches, drawing room, dining room, easy fulding, rocking, arms and without arms chairs, sideboard, hatstand, clothes press, toilet and book stands, chest of drawers, book stands, teapoys, screen large four posts bed-stead, pictures hanging kerosine oil lustre, accordian a table cover, dinning, dispense and bath room furniture, &c., &c.

Now on view.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of April, at the hour of 2 o'clock P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at a godown in Armenian Lane, Fort, by order of Messrs. Nathoo Lalljee and Co. on account and at the risk of Messrs. E. Frankenburg and Co.

A large quantity of cotton and woollen goods comprising woollen cloth of various qualities and colours, white shirtings, prints of various sorts, white doria stripes, white jaconet, Victoria lawn, silk, velvet, blaukets, carpets, socks, and stockings, coloured flannel, alpacca, moleskins, furniture, chintz, damask, &c.

25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale, and the balance to be paid and goods taken on delivery of within 5 days from the the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 2nd April 1878.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION sale of valuable and handsome French polished and richly carved household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, a first class piano by "Broadwood and Sons," a handsome English built open carriage, a powerful Australian horse, plants, &c., at No. 12, Colaba Depot.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 2nd April, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriage, horse, &c., the property of Captain Murray, the same comprises rich thin-stem glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, best cicetro plated ware, such as a set of dish covers containing 4 hot-water corner dishes, cruet and liqueur frames, waiters, tea-set, butter-pot, biscuit box, table, piano, and chamber candle sticks, cutlery, &c., handsome well-seasoned French polished furniture, such as a set of blackwood camp table in 4 pieces, side-board, Marsa pattern, dining room chair, whatnots, handsome circular pier and card tables, easy folding and drawing room chairs, conversation sofas, chiffonier, ornament stands, tea-poys, lady's davenport, rich Brussels drawing room carpet, plated double-light hanging argand lamps, a sweet toned rosewood grand square piano by "John Broadwood and Sons," first rate chromolithographs in gilt and maple frames, handsome teakwood four posts bedstead, camp cots, reclining sofas, dressing and washing tables, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, cheval and dressing glasses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a fine collection of choice and rare plants, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

One handsome light four-seated open carriage [in excellent order.]
One powerful Australian carriage horse.
One child's perambulator.
Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and richly carved household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, &c., in a tent opposite the Old Bombay Club.

On FRIDAY, the 5th April, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and richly carved household furniture, &c., the property of a native gentleman.

The same comprises rich plain glassware, handsome dinner, tea and dessert services, Best plated ware such as a set of dish covers containing 4, hotwater curry dishes, cruet and pickle-stand, ice pitcher, salver, table and chamber candlesticks, &c., &c., handsome blackwood dining table in 7 pieces, blackwood carved drawing room furniture such as Centre Ottoman, conversation sofas, pier tables, chiffoniers with marble tops, bronze table koronsine lamps, flower vases, blackwood carved four post bedsteads, iron cots, large writing tables, dressing and washing tables with marble tops, clothes press with plate glassware, cheval glass, &c, &c.

No catalogues and the property is now on view.

AUCTION sale of valuable English and Madras pattern household furniture, plated glass, and porcelainware, horses, carriages, &c., at Retreat Hall, Belassis Road.

On SATURDAY, the 6th April, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the valuable English and Madras pattern household furniture, horses, carriages, a large collection of choice and rare plants, &c., the property of W. Morris, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE AT No. 59, GRANT ROAD, NEAR THE TWO TANKS.

On SATURDAY, the 13th April, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed by J. C. PHILIPPS, Esq., to sell at the above address, the whole of his neat and modern household furniture, pictures, plated, glass and porcelain ware, a very ornamented solid rosewood grand square pianoforte by "Haines Brothers of New York," a medium sized slate billiard table, by Bennett and Co., converti le into a dining table, with writing table to attach, marking board, pool board, balls, cues, rest, stand and level complete, a very large globe aquarium, bell shape, 25 inch diameter, specially made of flint glass, on a strong stand with shells, rockery, figure of water girl, fountain in working order with 6 different jets, with all the pipe fittings, complete and containing the finest collection of Van tian and Japanese, gold fishes, a smaller one with strong stand, shells and gold fishes, a table globe with gold fishes, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view from Monday, the 8th instant.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd April 1878.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
AUCTION SALE of best plateware, Household Furniture, sets of Trunks, Harmonium &c., &c.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 2nd April, 1878, at 1 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by public Auction at their sale-room No. 28, Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the concerned, and on account of a deceased gentleman, the following:—

Best-plated rice, curry, and vegetable dishes tea and coffee service, sets of spoons and forks with Mappin's table cutlery, dish covers, cruet frame, fish knife and fork, ice pitcher, salt cellars, pickle stand, salver, muffineers, brass bell, &c.

Also sets of painted trunks and long bath tubs, First-rate Harmonium, drawing room sofas, chairs, tables, bedstead, English hall carpet, fancy purdah carpets, gun in case

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 1st APRIL 1878.

THE political advices absorb the entire interest of commercial people at present and business is virtually at a standstill, pending definite intelligence of one kind or another. The telegrams received to-day are interpreted in some quarters as slightly more in favour of peace, but there can be no doubt that the weight of opinion is that war will be declared in the course of the next few days.

Consols in London on Saturday recovered from 94¼ to ⅜, and French Rentes from 106⅝ to 107¼, while Enfaced Rupee Paper was unchanged, but any slight tendency this might show in favour of peace is more than negatived by the reports of the produce markets. Wheat, although unchanged to arrive, is reported 2s. to 3s. per quarter higher on the spot, and in Seeds we note an advance of 1s. 6d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed and 6d. in Calcutta and Ferozepore Rapeseed, both on the spot and to arrive, while Bombay Linseed ex-Warehouse is quoted 2s. per quarter higher.

The London General Produce Markets are unchanged, and Reuter's weekly quotations for Indian Exchange Bank shares are also unaltered with the one exception of Chartered, which are 10s. higher.

Cotton in Liverpool closed on Saturday very dull with a general decline of 1-16d. per lb. both on the spot and to arrive, the sales being only 4,000 bales. The later advices are not likely to have had an improving influence, especially the news from New York, where Futures were 1-16 cent. per lb. lower, while the receipts at the ports were again excessive. The American Crop figures to date are as follows :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Saturday's Receipts.....	8,000	4,000	9,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,875,000	3,714,000	3,767,000

Bar Silver in London is if anything, the turn easier, Reuter now quoting 54½d. to ⅝ per oz. as against the former figure only on Friday.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following alterations :—

Public Deposits at H. O. .....Dec. Rs.		29,63,943
Do. ,, Branches .....Inc. ,,		5,59,402
Other Deposits .....Inc. ,,		23,48,651
Government Securities .....Dec. ,,		1,74,619
Loans .....Inc. ,,		7,44,685
Bills Discounted .....Inc. ,,		6,295
Cash with Correspondents.....Inc. ,,		1,42,153
Cash and Currency Notes .....Dec. ,,		1,99,448

Taken on the average the return indicates a falling off in the trade demand, and in that respect we may take it that the Money Market is not likely to harden from its present position ; but the Government account is a different matter, and it is not at all unlikely that we may see a considerable pressure from this cause.

In STERLING EXCHANGE to-day we have had the most extreme quietness. Neither in buying nor selling has there been any business of importance done, and rates are quite unchanged. The feeling of the market, however, is certainly not stronger, and there seems a greater inclination to believe in lower rates, should war be declared than was the case a few days ago. Every day makes it more apparent that the export trade of the port must be limited to a degree not credited a few weeks ago, and so long as the Council drafts are maintained on their present scale there can consequently be no strength in the market. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	Rs. 8 13-16 to ⅞ d. per Rupee.	
Do. 6 months' sight..	Rs. 9¼ to 3-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ...	Rs. 9 1-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ...	Rs. 9¼.	,,
Sovereigns, each	Rs. 11-10½.	

On Calcutta we have not heard of any business, and we still quote demand at ¼ per cent. premium and 60 days' sight at 1⅛ to 1¼ per cent. discount.

For GOVERNMENT PAPER it is almost impossible to give exact quotations. There are no buyers to speak of, and a considerable pressure to sell, but so long as war is not actually declared sellers hesitate about accepting reduced prices. We quote nominally—Fours, Rs. 93½ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 63⅞ ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 102¼.

The SHARE MARKET is dull with a declining tendency. In Bank of Bombays and Rs. 2 in Nationals. Land Companies are dull with few buyers, and our list of quotations show a fall of Rs. 20 in Colabas, Rs. 50 in Mazagons and Rs. 5 in Port Cannings. Press Companies are unaltered, with the exception of an improvement of Rs. 5 in Mofussils. In Spinning and Weaving Companies a very dull feeling prevails, and we notice a decline of Rs. 10 in Bombay Hemp and Jute and Jewraj Balloo, Rs. 20 in Colabas, Rs. 30 in Central India, and Rs. 5 per share in Nursey.

The COTTON MARKET, except for some purchases of ready parcels, continues quite stagnant. For future delivery buyers continue quite out of the market in the well-grounded belief that a declaration of war must mean a material fall in rates. On the other hand, the shortness of the crop is daily becoming more evident and sellers consequently are not pressing sellers. For all this month's delivery the following are about current quotations for Oomras, other descriptions being more or less nominal :—

Good Oomra	Rs. 186	per candy	F. P.
F. G. F. ,, ...	,, 180	,,	,,
G. F. ,, ...	,, 174	,,	,,
F. F. ,, ...	,, 163	,,	,,
Fair ,, ...	,, 153	,,	,,

Seeds continue in active request at hardening rates, but the absence of supplies prevents any business of importance resulting. Rapeseed we quote at Rs. 7-12 and Linseed at Rs. 6 9 to Rs. 6-10 per cwt.

FREIGHTS are unaltered,—that is to say, there is no alleviation of the previous depression. For Liverpool by Steamer £1-3-9 is quoted for small lots, but £1-2-6 is practicable for any quantity. By sail there is no enquiry whatever and even at the reduced rate of 30s. per ton shippers can scarcely be found. For Trieste and Venice room has been offered to day by the Ganges (s. s.) at 20s. payable here, and for other Mediterranean ports there is virtually nothing doing.

PIECE GOODS show no appreciable change. Great dullness prevails, and although prices are nominally unaltered, there can be no doubt that the tendency of the market is downwards.

COAL is one article which shows some activity. A strong speculative demand prevails, and if there were sellers to arrive—which there are not—a large business would be practicable. For Davison's West Hartley and Cowpen we quote Rs. 19, Laird's Welsh Hartley and Watson's Hartley Rs. 17½, and Cardiff Rs. 20 per ton alongside.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 30th March as compared with the statement issued on the 23rd March :—

LIABILITIES.	23rd March Rs.	30th March Rs.
Proprietors' Capital.....	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities.....	21,00,000	21,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,06,46,192	76,82,240
Do do. at Branches.	24,30,228	29,89,660
Other Deposits	1,37,19,774	1,60,68,425
Post Bills	48,227	45,227
Cash Credits, undrawn	5,06,741	5,46,339
	3,94,51,192	3,99,31,900
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	29,12,573	27,37,954
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	20,82,361	20,99,603
Loans on Security of do. do.	59,79,773	58,24,468
Current Accounts, overdrawn	3,575	4,686
Bills Discounted	1,19,71,502	1,19,77,817
Stamps	3,442	3,329
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 5,30,570		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 1,75,000	3,55,570	3,55,370
	56,927	
Bullion	3,94,720	5,37,179
Cash Balances with Correspondents ...	1,65,90,920	1,63,91,475
Cash and Currency Notes	3,94,51,192	3,99,31,900

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE BARQUE JOSEPH HAYDEN, 809 tons, Captain F. Kruse, will sail to-day for Manilla in ballast.

THE P. S. SCIO, 928 tons, Captain J. Seaborne, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 60 deck passengers.

THE S. S. SHADWAN, 993 tons, Captain J. Kennerley, arrived in harbour on the 31st ultimo from Aden, 23rd March, with a general cargo and 61 deck passengers.

THE BARQUE SCOTTISH CHIEF, 658 tons, Captain R. Clasper, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 8th Feb, with a general cargo. She spoke the ship Cannanore.

THE PASQUE ASTERIOEN, 508 tons, Captain F. Reason, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, 17th November, with a cargo of 750 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE S. S. COMMONWEALTH, 1,401 tons, Captain A. Smith, sailed yesterday for Rangoon with the following passengers :—Mr B. Fairclough, Mr D. McCallum, Miss Elicia May, Mr and Mrs H Vernon, Mr M. Comerford, Mr J Batson, and two deck passengers.

THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT DALHOUSIE, 1,066 tons, Captain E. Elton, arrived in harbour on the 30 h ultimo, from Aden, 21st March, with the following military passengers :—Lieut. and Mrs. Faithful, one warrant officer, wife and 3 children, and followers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. PUNJAUB, 685 tons, Captain W. W. Allen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Capt. and Mrs. Parker and 3 children, Mr. D. P. MASSON, Mr. Williams, one commissioned officer, Mrs. A. deGa, Mr. N. deGa, 42 invalids, one warrant officer, 9 privates, 6 women, 7 invalids and 17 children.

THE ANCHOR LINE, S. S. INDIA, 1,592 tons, Captain G. Read, arrived in harbour, on the 31st ultimo from Liverpool 3rd March, via the Canal, with the following passengers :—

Major Gubbin, Mr Thomas Gibbon, Mrs Trotter, Master Arch Barliman, Mr M. Clark, Mr Sanderson, Mr E. Smith, Mr A. Swan, Mr F. Garland, Mr S. Thomson, Mr Bryson, Miss Bernard, Mrs Bartleman, Mr N. Thompson, Mr W. Nicol, Mr E. Ellis, Mr J Mathewson, and Mr G. Linaman.

The India brought the following cargo :—2,164 packages piecegoods, 249 bales twist, 50 cases brass, 237 cases spirits, 50 kegs leadore, 340 cases wine, 35 packages color, 21 packages corks, 2 packages earthenware, 11 cases umbrellas, 11 packages paper, 21 cases soap, 2,027 bundles and 2944 bars iron, 12 packages glassware, 21 packages glass bottles, 105 cases tobacco, and some packages merchandise.

THE S. S. STRATHLEVEN, 1,588 tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, arrived in harbour on the 31st ultimo from London, 2nd March, via Port Said, with the following passengers :—

Mr. S. Manford, Mr. McKeer, Mr. R. Rattigan, Mr. Sanderson, and Master Sharp.

The Strathleven brought the following cargo :—50 cases tobacco, 3,413 casks and 226 cases copper, 431 packages piece goods, 295 packages wine, 205 case, brass, 377 cases brandy, 57 cases cologne, 263 casks beer, 61 cases gin, 12,762 plates spelter, 34 cases spirits 218 cases provisions, 5 boxes soap, 15 drumsoil, 35 cases oil sticks, 32 casks and 113 packages color, 1,261 blocks asphalt, 15 cases candles, 429 cases oilmanstore, 50 kegs shots, 5 kegs nails, 28 cases biscuits, 30 casks gin, 500 packages steel, 250 barrels alum, 450 kegs red lead, 138 packages wine and spirits, 102 casks cement, 170 packages lead, 287 cases windowglass, 100 bottles quick silver, 9 packages earthenware, 12 packages glassware, 261 kegs nails, 100 cases tinplates, 35 casks oil, 18 cases matches, 239 packages varnish, 694 brocks asphalt, 106 packages papers, and many packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
30	I G S Dalhousie (s).	Elt n.....	Aden, Mar 21.
31	India(s).....	Read	Liverpool, Mar 3.
	Strathleven (s)	Pearson	London, Mar 2.
	Shadwan (s).....	Kennerley	Aden, Mar 23.
Apr. 1	Punjaub (s)	Allen	Bussorah, Mar 16.
	Scottish Chief	Clasper	Calcutta, Feb 8.
	Asterion	Regean	Liverpool, Nov 17.
	Knight of Garter ...	Hamond	Liverpool, Dec 11.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
1	Assiria (s)	Dodero	Genoa.
	Jamaica (s)	Symons	Adn and Suez.
	Commonwealth(s)..	Smith.....	Rangoon.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—Steamer Scio, Sealborne, to Persian Gulf.

Barque Joseph Hyden, Kruse, Manilla.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—Steamer India, to Liverpool.

Ship T Maclellan, to Liverpool.

Ship Alcaz, to Tuticorin and Hongkong.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.		
28	Castello (s)	Hore ..... Colombo, Mar 22.
	Paladin (s)	Sidtz ..... Madras, Mar 24.
	Pemba (s)	Guy ..... Mopimein, Mar 21.
	Savoir Faire.....	Aitchenson ... Mauritius, Oct 24.

PASSENGERS.

Per Pemba—Mr R Smith, Dr and Mrs Maunsell, Mr J N Howden, Mrs Sevenoaks, Mr N S Anguilla, Miss L Wilkie, Mr and Mrs Bacon, and 2 children, Mrs J B and Master Reilly, Mr Bancoonan.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 1.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Duke of Atholl—13 cases gin, Eduljee Bazonjee.

Glamorgan s—250 bundles sheet iron, Megjee Gomersey.

FROM LONDON.

Naples s—500 kegs steel, Cowarjee Jewanjee Guzdar ; 5 hogsheads portwine, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s—82 cases brandy, D P Bacha and Co.

Australia—51 cases brandy, Cowasjee Mehta and Co.

Precurseur s—50 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM GENOA.

Assiria s—52 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Rustomjee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

T McLellan s—2,600 cwts myrabollams and 1,000 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 312½ cwts myrabollams, 1 anchor dass Toolsidass.

Savoraksha s—230 cwts myrabollams, Runchordass Toolsidass ; 525 bales cotton, Nurses Kessowjee and Co.

Agnes Oswald s—66 cwts coir yarn, Madhowjee Ghella ; 500 cwts myrabollams, W and A Graham and Co ; 292 cwts myrabollams, Veerchund Hemraj ; 100 bales cotton, Bhimsee Dowjee.

Arab—102 cwts coir yarn and 141 cwts dry ginger, Mo jee Jaitha and Co ; 15 bales cotton waste, Pooja Jevut ; 100 bales wool, Cassee Huck edass ; 2 bales wool, Pooja Jevut.

Nellie Martin s—200 cwts myrabolams, Cadurbh y Monunjee ; 28 bales cotton waste, Mo jee Vursing ; 50 bales cotton, Heerjee Nugsee and Co ; 100 cwts coir yarn, Veerjee Pairaz.

Trevelyan Brothers, for orders, 2,000 cwts myrabolams, Joseph Soares ; 388 bales cottou, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Gangjee Nursey ; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Steams, Bridget and Co ; 95 bales hemp, Jaitha Purshotum ; 95 bal s wool, Luckmedass Khimjee ; 100 bales cotton, Mooljee Goculdass ; 84 bales cotton waste, G Dwarkadass ; 18 bales wool, Jewanjee Premjee ; 17 bales wool, T Ameesey ; 100 bales wool, and 115 bales hemp, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co ; 22 bales wool, Cursondass Nensey ; 45 bales wool, Kuttow Veerjee ; 1925 cwts wheat, Antoba Essamanjee.

Morioneth—84 bales cotton, Sewlall Motilall.

FOR LONDON.

Cervin s—31 cases rosa oil, Dattoobhoy Dossa ; 30 cases rosa oil, and 15 cases P fumes ; Mooljeebhoy Gangjee ; 200 cwts B horns, 1 ct and Abdeckhanan ; 25 drums oil, Luckmidass Morarjee.

Australia s—1,3992 cwts rapeseed, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 19 bales hides, Mahmud Jumail ; 84 cwts turmeric, A H Essa ; 5 bales hides and skins, J M Remtoola ; 9 bales hides, Verjeebhoy Vully ; 53 cwts moye tech, C Hussonbhoy.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Jane Avery—200 bales cotton, Geo Lockhart and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Melita s—300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Glamorgan s—75 bales cotton, Geo Lockhart and Co ; 72 cwts coffee, 66 cwts B horns and 1,500 cwts linseed, Tyabjee and Co.

Australia s—250 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Liddesdale s—50 bales wool, Geo Lockhart and Co ; 200 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Liddesdale s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Ganges s—320 bales cotton, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Ganges s—150 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 50 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 100 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sestos s—51 cwts oilbanum, A Premjee ; 13 cwts genda horns, and 1 box dollars, Jamsetjee Pestonjee.

Gwalior s—9 cwts sandalwood, S N Tulatee ; 17½ cwts raisins, S Jafferbhoy ; 1 box silver coins, Meerwanjee Manuckjee and Co ; 49 cases sharkfins, A Simjee ; 50 cases sharkfins and 11 cases fishmaws, G H Janmaham d ; 10 bales cotton, waste, E Nusserwanjee ; 8 bales twist, A Tyebkhan ; 20 bales twist, The A S and W Co ; 40 bales twist, S N Tullatee ; 20 chests opium, N J Abraham ; 15 chests opium, E J Abraham ; 12 bales twist, S N Tulatee ; 12 bales twist, R Habibhoy ; 5 chests opium, F N Postwalla.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Gwalior s—46 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 8 chests opium Hurdyal Cadirmull ; 89 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 19 chests opium, E J Abram ; 41 chests opium, S E Sassoon ; 6 chests opium, Veneehund Joetta ; 10 chests opium, Cursetjee Romanjee and Co ; 3 chests opium, Samrimull Sabhagmull ; 7 chests opium, Dhunraj Choonlall.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 30.

Nuthall, Lieut, 6th Regt, on duty, from Aden.

MARCH 31.

Gubbins, Major, R A, from leave, from England.
Fordyce Lieut, 8th Bengal Cavalry, on leave, from Mooltan.
Bamford, Capt, Bhopal Battalion, on leave, from Sehore.
Pratt, Surg, on leave, from Deolalee.
Smyth, Capt, 17th Regt, on leave, from Mhow.
Elton, Capt, 19th Madras N I, on leave, from——.
Reilly, Lieut, 17th Bombay N I, on duty, from Bangalore.

APRIL 1.

Alexander, Lieut, 83rd Foot, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Bennett, Surg Major, on leave, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 1.

Fenny, Lieut Col, R F, on leave, to England.
Willan, Capt, 4th Hussars, on leave, to En land.
Montgomery, Col, 10th Bengal N I, on leave, to England.
Chauncey, Lieut Col, 24th Bombay N I, on leave, to England.
Baker, Lieut, R A, on leave, to England.
Reilly, Lieut, 17th Bombay N I, to rejoin, to Surat.
Preston, Sub Lieut, 19th Bombay N I, on leave, to Surat.
Coler, Capt, Lieut, 19th Bombay N I, on leave, to Surat.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, March 30.)

Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Captain J C Doveton, Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces.

Mr R H E Thomson, Deputy Conservator of Forests, is appointed to officiate as Conserva or of Forests.

Surgeon Lloyd, attached to the 31st Regiment T L I stationed at Raypur, is temporarily appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Raipur, in addition to his Military duties.

Mr W Jephson, Railw y Inspector of Police, is appointed to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Mandla.

Mr J Jones, Head Quarter Inspector at Mandla, will officiate as District Superintendent, Mandla.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, March. 30.)

Mr L R F McMullen, District Superintendent of Police, Basti, furlough to Europe on medical certificate for two years.

Mr A MacMillan, Deputy Superintendent, Family Domains, Maharaja of Benares, furlough to Europe for six months and eighteen days.

Mr F L Petre, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Bijnor, privilege leave for six months.

Mr A A Innes, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Fyzabad, furlough for eighteen months to Europe on medical certificate.

Colonel J Reid, Commissioner, Lucknow, to be an additional Judicial Commissioner for the disposal of certain appeals preferred to the Judicial Commissioner from decrees passed by him as Commissioner, Fyzabad.

Mr J Baker to be Assistant Magistrate and Collector.

Mr C W Mellor, Joint Magistrate, to officiate as Magistrate and Collector, Bareilly.

Mr H Reynolds, Joint Magistrate, to officiate as Magistrate and Collector, Ghazipur.

Mr T Stoker to be Deputy Superintendent, Family Domains, Maharaja of Benares, during the absence on leave of Mr A Macmillan.

Mr M S Howell, Joint Magistrate, to officiate as Magistrate and Collector, Fatehpur.

Mr R T Griffith, Principal Benares College, to be Inspector-General of Schools, N-W Provinces and Oudh.

Mr C Neufield, Inspector, Oudh Division, to be Principal, Benares College.

Mr A E Gough, Professor of English Literature, Benares College, to officiate as Prin ipal of that College.

Mr J Kibble, Inspector, Allahabad Division, to officiate as Professor of English Literature, Benares College.

Mr J Kennedy, Officiating Joint Magistrate, to officiate as Magistrate and Collector, Shahjahanpur.

Mr E B Thornhill, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, to be confirmed in that appointment.

Mr J R Reid, Settlement Officer, to be a Magistrate and Collector.

Mr W E Neale, Settlement Officer, 3rd grade, to be Settlement Officer, 2nd grade.

CALENDAR FOR MARCH—APRIL, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon ..... 3rd, 2h. 5·6m. P.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
April. Tues. 2	.....	5 55	6 12	{ 11 24 m { 11 24 a	5 9 m 5 24 a
Wed. 3	English Mail expected	5 55	6 12	{ 11 53 m { 11 49 a	5 34 m 5 54 a
Th. 4	.....	5 54	6 12	{ 0 23 a {	6 1 m 6 22 a
Fr. 5	.....	5 53	6 13	{ 0 13 m { 0 56 a	6 29 m 6 53 a
Sat. 6	.....	5 52	6 13	{ 0 39 m { 1 31 a	6 59 m 7 25 a
Sun. 7	5th Sunday in Lent.	5 51	6 14	{ 1 6 m { 2 9 a	7 29 m 8 2 a
Mon. 8	.....	5 50	6 14	{ 1 38 m { 1 55 a	8 7 m 8 46 a

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

J. J. L. & B. DAVIS,

SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and renderin them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charge strictly moderate.

CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING FUND.

A MEETING on behalf of the above fund will be held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall on THURSDAY next, the 4th April, at 5-30 p. m., under the presidency of H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

The Hon. Mr. CROSS, the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST, and others will address the Meeting.

The cordial co-operation of Churchmen is invited.

F. L. SHARPIN,
Hon. Sec. Cathedral High School.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION will be held on TUESDAY, 2nd April, at 5-30 P.M., in the Boys' School. His Excellency SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, Bart., G.C.S.I., will preside.

BUSINESS.

To receive the Report of the Committee.

To declare the election of Members of Committee for the ensuing year.

To nominate the Auditor.

The proceedings will be followed by a Distribution of Prizes to the children.

Friends and supporters of the Institution are invited to attend

CHAS. GILDER,
Secretary.

Bombay, 22nd March 1878.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

HOBSON—March 28th, at Secunderabad, Deccan, of cholera, Annie Charlotte, the beloved wife of E. A. Hobson, Esq., Assistant Superintendent of Police, H. A. D.

WEST—March 27th, at Mount Road, Madras, the wife of Frank Penny, B A, LLM, Chaplain, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

PRENDERGAST—POLLOK—March 29th, at Saint George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Ven the Archdeacon, Henry G Prendergast, Madras Police, to Agnes Constance, eldest daughter of Lieut Colonel F T Pollok, Madras Staff Corps.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1878.

GENERAL IGNATIEFF's mission to Vienna seems to have been to this extent a failure, that Austria has taken courage to express her distinct disapproval of the Treaty of San Stefano as clashing with both European and Austro-Hungarian interests. The effect of this declaration is to give England the doubtful benefit of Austria's moral support ; but, as Count Andrassy has, apparently, uttered no threat of using force to restrain Russia, we may take it for granted that Austria will be content to let England pull the chestnuts out of the fire for her, and will carefully husband her resources till the time comes for proclaiming that she is on the side of the victor in the strife. The poor honest Turks on the other hand seem to have plucked up spirit again the moment they had reason to believe that England was in earnest in her preparations for war ; and they have dared the wrath of Russia by re-occupying the position of Buyukdere on the Bosphorus and putting off the execution of those provisions of the Treaty which require them to evacuate the Bulgarian fortresses. Unfortunately, the strong fortress of Rustchuck on the Danube, which commands the most direct road from Russia into Bulgaria, was handed over to Russian troops a month ago, the Turkish garrison retiring to Varna, so that it is incorrect to speak of the fortresses of the Quadrilateral as still remaining in Turkish hands. But Silistria, Schumla, and, above all, Varna, are still left to the Turks, and it is impossible to exaggerate the importance to England of the decision said to have been taken by the Porte to defer the evacuation of these fortresses. It may now be assumed that, whenever England declares war, Turkey will take up arms once more against Russia ; and, if the Turks can help to keep open the passage of the Bosphorus and can offer Varna as a secure port of debarkation for an English army, it is not going too far to say that the Russians will be unable to maintain themselves for six months in Roumelia. The English fleet will institute a strict blockade of the Black Sea and prevent the Russian troops from receiving supplies of any kind whatever from Odessa, Sebastopol, or the other Russian ports in that sea. Then, Russia would be placed in the same situation in which she was placed last year, by having only the one long and difficult line of communication across the Danube left by which to bring up stores and reinforcements. If, then, a perfectly equipped British army be landed at Varna, and, supported by a Turkish contingent, march to occupy the positions held so long by Mehemet Ali's army on the Lom and threaten the safety of this line of communication, the Russians will be compelled to concentrate their forces in Bulgaria and fight for their very existence. The new attitude of the Turks, in fact, changes materially the prospects of the campaign ; and, if Mr. Layard's advice has been instrumental in spurring the Porte on to make this fresh show of resistance, the English Ambassador at Constantinople deserves well of his country. The Russians will of course be infuriated, will complain of treachery and be eager to punish the Turks for breach of Treaty, but their wrath carries no terrors now that England is ready and eager for war. They will hardly venture to occupy Constantinople, as they could not hold the city under the fire of the guns in the British ironclads ; and possibly they may soon discover that it will take a good many more victories yet to make them masters of the Turkish capital. Indeed, we should think that the Emperor Alexander and his advisers must be conscious by this time of the extremely perilous position in which their army is placed, and anxious to retreat if they can do so with honour. But, having roused the military pride of the army, and appealed to the political ambition of the nation to support them in overawing Europe, they can hardly give way in the face of English threats of war without endangering the security of the Imperial Throne.

ON the 15th of last month the Governor-General gave his assent to the new Indian Arms Act, which has been the cause of considerable consternation among the natives, while, as it was originally introduced, many of its provisions were warmly attacked in the English press. The principal charge brought against the measure was that it was singularly crude and undigested, however excellent its aims may have been ; and this would appear to be true, because it underwent several important modifications in Council before it was finally passed. The alterations were of so serious a nature that more than one critic felt justified in asking how it was that the Bill ever was introduced in its original shape, and the question was not unnaturally asked whether this was not another specimen of the rashness which the Government of India has recently been displaying in bringing in a multiplicity of undigested laws calculated to set up more or less irritation in places where irritation did not exist before. It is to be hoped, however, now that the Bill has become an Act on the Statute-Book, that it will really effect its aim, which is to reduce the number of arms that have been filtering into Native States for years past, and frequently finding their way into the hands of active enemies of the British Government, such as the Afreedies. The Act as revised is made applicable to British India, and we see no indication in it that protected States which possess armouries and even places wherein the construction of ordnance is carried on will be interfered with, but as these States had to depend upon imported materials, to a very great extent, for their ability to manufacture weapons, it is to be presumed that the rigorous enforcement of regulations to prevent arms quitting purely British territory, and of making sure of the destination of such weapons as, under special conditions, are permitted to leave British territory, will have the desired effect. The Act is comprehensive enough to embrace all kinds of implements of war. "Cannon," in the interpretation clause, is defined to include "all howitzers, mortars, wall-"pieces, mitrailleuses, and other ordnance and "machine guns, all parts of the same, and all "carriages, platforms, and appliances for mount-"ing, transporting, and serving the same"—so that a zealous Custom-house officer might stop the landing of cranes or crow-bars if he thought it necessary to do so. "Arms" includes fire-arms, bayonets, swords, daggers, spears, spear-heads, and bows and arrows, also cannon and parts of arms, and machinery for manufacturing arms. "Ammunition" includes all articles specially designed for torpedo service and submarine mining, rockets, gun-cotton, dynamite, litho-fracteur, and other explosive or fulminating material, gunflints, gunwads, percussion caps, fuses, and friction tubes, all parts of ammunition, and all machinery for manufacturing ammunition, but does not include lead, sulphur, or saltpetre. "Military stores" does, however, include lead, sulphur, and saltpetre, and other material to which the Governor in Council may extend his sanction. Such a comprehensive list ought effectually to prevent any Native State from being provided with the means of manufacturing offensive weapons out of imported material.

Originally, section 5 of the Bill required all persons other than licensed vendors, selling arms or ammunition, to give notice to the officer in charge of the nearest police station. This would have affected private persons who could not be suspected of possessing weapons for objectionable purposes. A pound of powder, or a hundred cartridges, or a boxfull of percussion caps, could not have been bought by a sportsman without an amount of trouble which would have made the sport scarcely worth the candle. And a gentleman could not have sold his rifle to another without undergoing the same trouble. As the Bill stands, any person may sell arms or ammunition which he possesses for his own private use to any person who is not specially deprived of the right to possess them ; and it is only in the case of arms or ammunition being sold to persons who are not entitled to possess them that information of the transaction must be sent either to the nearest magistrate or police officer. No person is to be entitled to bring into India or take out of India any arms or ammunition except under a licence, but in order to do away with the inconvenience that this order would cause to officers or private gentlemen bringing a gun from England with them or taking it back again, an exception (which can only be upset by a Custom-house officer who has reasons for doing so) is made in favour of persons who are lawfully entitled to possess arms or ammunition, who may import or export arms or ammunition "in reasonable "quantities for their own private use." Section VIII. states the duties which are chargeable upon arms or ammunition imported to India, and is as follows :—

		Rs.	As.
1.	Fire-arms other than pistols, for each.....	50	0
2.	Barrels for the same, whether single or double, for each	30	0
3.	Pistols for each.....	15	0
4.	Barrels for the same, whether single or double, for each	10	0
5.	Springs used for fire-arms, for each	8	0
6.	Gun-stocks, sights, blocks and rollers, for each	5	0
7.	Revolver-breeches, for each cartridge which they will carry	2	8
8.	Extractors, nippers, heel-plates, pins, screws, tanks, bolts, thumb-pieces, triggers, trigger-guards, hammers, pistons, plates, and all other parts of a fire-arm not herein otherwise provided for, and all tools used for cleaning or putting together or loading the same, for each	1	8
9.	Machines for making or loading or closing cartridges, for each.....	10	0
10.	Machines for capping cartridges, for each...	2	8

Exception.—Articles falling under the 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th or 10th head of this schedule when they appertain to a fire-arm falling under the 1st or 3rd head and are fitted into the same case with such fire-arm.

No duty in excess of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* is to be levied upon any of these articles imported in reasonable quantity "for his own "private use" by any person lawfully entitled to possess the same ; and when such a person afterwards purchases any of these articles upon which the full schedule duties have been paid, he may, always providing they are for his own private use, apply to the Customs Collector to refund or remit so much of the duty thereon as is in excess of the 10 per cent. *ad valorem*. Thus all that the well-disposed part of the community will suffer through the Act is that each person will have to pay 10 per cent. on the value of his shooting apparatus ; and for persons who are doubtful, the full duties will in most cases prove prohibitive. The drawback arrangement (if it is worked well) is an important concession, which the original Bill did not contain ; and its introduction subsequently by a Select Committee was owing to the fact that the section as it stood would press unfairly on the loyal and disloyal alike ; upon the English officer as hardly as upon the native who has no clear idea as to why he should possess fire-arms ; and men living near places infested with wild beasts would either have to leave the brutes alone or consent to pay duties which were intended to be prohibitive only upon those people whose motives for the purchase of weapons might reasonably be suspected. Another important alteration was made by the Select Committee on the schedule. Originally, heavy duties were attached separately to a large quantity of articles connected with a fire-arm, so that the accumulated duty on a well-fitted gun-case would have amounted to something enormous. Representations on the subject were made to Government, and the result was the introduction of the "exception" quoted above whereby all appendages of fire-arms imported and fitted in the same case as the fire-arms are to be exempted from duty. In section 11 of the Bill, as Sir Stuart Bayley explained, another very material alteration had been made. As introduced, the Bill prohibited the possession of arms of any description without a licence. In that form it would have been an unnecessarily sweeping measure, and, in fact, the form which the original Bill assumed in this respect was due to an oversight. Under the old law a difference was made, as he had explained before, between certain proclaimed and unpro

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

REOCCUPATION OF BUYUKDERE BY THE TURKS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MARCH 31.

The Turkish Artillery have reoccupied the lines of Buyukdere which they but lately evacuated.

THE QUADRILATERAL FORTRESSES.

The general evacuation of the fortresses of the Quadrilateral by the Turks has been deferred.

GENERAL IGNATIEFF'S MISSION.

ST. PETERSBURG, MARCH 31.

General Ignatieff has returned from Vienna.

It is semi-officially stated, that Count Andrassy in his interview with General Ignatieff specified exactly the extent of Austro-Hungarian interests, and declared that Austria rejects the Treaty of Peace concluded at San Stefano as clashing both with European and Austro-Hungarian interests. General Ignatieff received *ad referendum* the statement made by Count Andrassy.

ENGLAND AND HER COLONIES.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

The British Government has warned all the English Colonies of the necessity of taking defensive measures at all assailable outlying territory.

[illegible] and by the S.S. RYDALL HALL.

The Russian troops are fortifying the lines of Tchataldja.

TURKISH APPOINTMENTS.

Ghazi Ahmed Mukhtar has been appointed Chief of the Turkish Staff.

Ghazi Osman has been appointed Governor of the province of Constantinople.

SERVIA REMOBILIZING.

Advices have been received that Servia has ordered the remobilization of the forces.

LONDON, MARCH 30 AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull.
The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4 13-16
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-32
6 per cent. Rupee Paper	81¾
4½ per cent. do.	82
4 per cent. do.	90½
3 per cent. Consols for Account	94⅝
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	107½
Bar Silver	54½ to ⅝
Oriental Bank Shares	£44
Chartered do. do.	£23
Mercantile Bank Shares	£29
Hongkong and Shanghai	£38

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, MARCH 18, 1.30 P.M.

First Mail for Manilla leaves Singapore 1 a.m. to-morrow.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	Is. 8 13-16 to ¾d. per Rupee.		
Do.	6 months' sight	Is. 9½ to 3-16d.	"
Credits,	3 "	"	Is. 9d. 1-16d. "
Documents,	3 "	"	Is. 9½d. "
Sovereigns, each		Rs. 11-10½	

PROPOSED EXPEDITION FROM INDIA.

A good many conjectures have been made as to the part the Indian army will play in the coming war, and many estimates, some of them of the wildest character, formed regarding the number of native troops that might be enrolled to fight for Turkey. The English Government is not at all likely, however, to adopt the suicidal course of proclaiming a religious and revolutionary war for the sake of restoring the fallen fortunes of the Caliph of Islam, or to sharpen for use against the Russians weapons that might soon be turned against the English rulers of India. It has been determined, we understand, to employ one Indian Army Corps,—probably in Mesopotamia, though the field of operations is said not to have been settled yet,—but the Government has resolved, very wisely we think, that no more than 10,000 European troops can be spared out of the garrison of India. When it is considered that fully one-half of this European garrison of 60,000 men is occupied in guarding the chief strategical points and the arsenals throughout the country and in watching the armies of Native States, so that only 30,000 men are available for service in the field, and that the Government must be prepared, when war breaks out, for extraordinary calls on its military resources to maintain order in India and secure peace along the frontier, it will be seen that 10,000 Europeans are as many as can be spared for foreign service. We believe that the expedition will consist of troops sent from all the three Presidencies, and shipped at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. Its aim should be to occupy Bagdad, and so overawe Persia and prevent the Russian troops in Asia from marching on Constantinople.

The famine report from Madras dated 26th March, shows a decrease during the week in numbers on relief works of 4,663, and on gratuitous relief of 7,156. The price of rice is still rising in ten districts, and the prices of dry grains are rising more generally.

Among the passengers by yesterday's Mail steamer was the Hon'ble T. C. Hope, member of the Governor General's Council, who arrived in Bombay the other day from Calcutta in order to proceed to England. He was met at the bunder by Mr. Justice Pinhey, Messrs. L. R. Reid, A. C. Trevor, Colonel Willoughby, the Hon'ble Dosabhoy Framjee, the Hon'ble Becherdas Ambaidas, Messrs. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Morarjee Goculdas, Shantaram Narayan, Cummoo Sulleman, Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Jugjeevundas Khoshaldas, and others, who offered him their hearty good wishes for a pleasant voyage and a safe return. Mr. Chatfield, Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, was also a passenger by the same steamer. Among the friends who met him at the bunder were Professor Wordsworth, Professor Peterson, Colonel Waddington, Messrs. Filgate, Kirkham, Forrest, and others, some of whom accompanied him to the Mail steamer.

In our notice yesterday of the death of Sir Gilbert Scott, we omitted to mention one interesting fact. He took the greatest interest in the Bombay University Library Tower, and the gentlemen in the Public Works Department were sending him home, up to the time of his death, photographs denoting the progress of the structure. He has been heard to say that it was one of the desires of his life that he might live to see how that noble tower would look after its completion.

The crop and weather report of the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh for the week ending the 27th ult. says that "the weather still continues good for harvest operations, which are rapidly progressing. Prices have fallen slightly. The general health of the people is good."

A few weeks ago, Bombay was full of amusements; now, it possesses none. Wilson's circus has gone off to Bhownuggur or some other outlandish place up-country; and yesterday Mr. Fairclough, the tragedian, left Bombay *en route* for Rangoon and China, taking with him the best part of Madame Tasca's Opera troupe—Miss May, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon, and some others.

The River Surveyor of Moulmein has discovered the rock against which the steamer Rangoon grazed a few weeks ago opposite the Amherst reef. It is a sort of pinnacle rock and has now been buoyed. It is somewhat remarkable that the spot at which, according to Lieut. Jarrad's chart, there is supposed to be 30 feet of water at low tide, has been passed over hundreds of times by the steamer Rangoon.

Since the *Statesman* expressed its approval of the Vernacular Press Act, it has had compunctious visitings of conscience, and has almost day by day exhibited a backing out from its hasty judgment on the vicious legislation that devised that Act. At length the editor repents him of what he had written, and almost curses where he had so recently blessed. He says, "We wish this Act could be allowed to remain a mere potentiality. As such it will probably have some effect in the way of inducing native editors to use more moderate language. The more we reflect on it, the more we doubt if its enforcement can restrain real disloyalty. Sedition must be dried up at its source by the removal of its causes; while these exist, the stoppage of one vent for it will only lead to the opening of another, it may be of a more dangerous kind."

Mr. Arthur Morrel Saunders, the new Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway, is the brother of three Bengal Civil Servants, namely, Mr C. B. Saunders, C. B., the retiring Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Mr. R. F. Saunders, the Judge of Azungurh, and Mr. L. I. Saunders, Commissioner of Ajmere. These gentlemen are the sons of the late Mr. C. A. Saunders, who for a number of years, was the Secretary and factotum of the Great Western Railway in England. Mr. A. M. Saunders was professionally educated in England, the Continent, and America, and has been for some years Assistant Traffic Manager of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway. He went home lately to apply personally for the Agency of the Madras Railway.

The King of Burma has, it appears, been lately much annoyed by some of his European employés calling at the palace to ask for their pay, which is more than four months in arrear, so His Majesty has issued an order that none of them is, in future, to be allowed within the precincts of the palace.

General Biddulph, the founder of the children's homes in the hills, is likely to retain his command for another year, and in this case will exercise a general control over the homes, and will take under his special care the Murree branch.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE

Private Daniel Sullivan, of H. M.'s 6th Royals, has been tried by a General Court Martial for "doing an act which he knew to be so imminently dangerous that it must in all probability cause death or such bodily injury as is likely to cause death," by discharging a rifle loaded with gunpowder and a bullet into a room in Dublin, where there were at the time a great number of persons engaged in dancing." This was no doubt, says the Lahore paper, a most reprehensible action on Private Sullivan's part, but when we read that the finding of the Court is, that he is *not* guilty of the charge, we cannot help asking why he was tried? It is of course to be presumed that somebody did fire a loaded rifle amongst the dancers, and in the words of the charge, it may be taken for granted, that the person who did so, did not do it "in the exercise of good faith, of the right of private defence of person or property, or aiding a public servant acting for the advance of public justice"; but when we learn that Daniel Sullivan was not the man, we cannot help feeling somewhat disappointed in having no other explanation afforded to us than that Sir F. P. Haines, Commander-in-Chief in India, "confirms" the finding.

A fatal accident occurred on Friday night to Mr. Thomas Oliver, Assistant Station Master, at Jollarpett. It appears that Mr. Oliver was on the pilot engine, and after directing the shunting operations, he jumped down in the opposite direction to that in which the engine was moving, when it ran over him, killing him on the spot.

The local forces at Melbourne are being organised with a view to active service by Lieut-Colonel T. B. Hutton, formerly of H. M.'s 23rd Regiment, and Lieut-Colonel W. F. Hutton, late of the 34th Madras N. I.

The *Englishman*:—The Government of Burma have requested to be informed whether Mr. Savage, who lately struck oil on the Boron gon, intends to carry on operations, as the period for which the land was assigned to him is about to expire. The terms proposed by Government, should Mr. Savage determine to follow up his discovery are a 30 year's lease of the land, of which the first three years shall be free of any charge; after that, a five per cent. royalty on the value of the oil extracted will be levied. The entire grant would be on the condition that the industry is efficiently worked, and that it is not transferable without sanction. The Commissioner of Arrakan, with Messrs. Ruckart and Hay, merchants of Akyab, have visited the spot where the oil was discovered, and the former tells us that the place is about 35 miles from Akyab by water, about a quarter of a mile from the shore, situate in a cavity formed by low ridges of surrounding hills of from three to five hundred feet in height. The well at its mouth was some 15 feet in diameter, and had been dug out with those dimensions to a depth of some 30 feet. Here boring commenced, and had been carried to a depth of 36 feet only, when the workmen were surprised and terrified by a sudden outburst of gas and oil, accompanied by loud subterraneous sounds as of distant thunder. They had only time to make their escape up the ladders of the well before the oil and gas poured in in quantities which would otherwise have made their position a very perilous one. 250 gallons of oil had been taken out of it that morning, and the appearance was that of an ordinary water-well, from which the oil was bucketed in native fashion, and with no more difficulty than if it had been water. The native workmen were in a state of continued excitement, and constantly affirmed that the supply of oil was inexhaustible, and more abundant in this well than even water in the ordinary wells of the country. The only perceptible difference in the appearance of the oil-well, and an ordinary water-well, was a violent agitation of the oil at the centre of the well, where the gas escaped and the oil flowed continuously from the bore-hole below. The Commissioner says: "It was impossible to regard this appearance without realizing in one's own mind the unmistakeable evidences of a really flowing well. These evidences seem to indicate that there will be a continuous flow for a sufficient time to make the well a source of considerable profit to its fortunate and enterprising proprietor. At the same time, it is rather difficult to believe that a really large deposit has been reached at the depth of only 66 feet; and it is possible that the present yield is, after all, a mere surface deposit, and that further borings will be necessary before the primary petroleum beds are reached. Mr. Savage's find, however, has already had the effect of giving a great impetus to a number of prospectors and others who have hitherto been somewhat incredulous on the subject of a large petroleum yield in any portion of the Arrakan division."

The *Civil and Military Gazette*:—If it came to the ears of our Paternal Government that an impecunious Sub had presented a creditor with a cheque which his banker declined to honor, it might, until lately, have led to unpleasantness. But to preserve any consistency it must wink at any glowing mistakes that may be made in future in the casting up of bank books. We have it on the very best authority that, at a treasury not far from the capital of Scinde, cheques drawn on public accounts, for trifling sums of one or two hundred rupees, have been returned unpaid, with the pertinent remark attached, "credit exhausted!" Bankers generally show commendable consideration for the feelings of even the most persistent personal currency inflators, giving such vague replies as "refer to drawer" when it is preferable to duty rather than the coin, thus leaving to the drawer the opportunity of supporting, to the best of his ability, his material by his mental resources. But no loophole is left by the candid words "credit exhausted." We can vouch for the above fact, as also for this other, that the coolies on a certain large public work in Scinde have not received their pay for the last three months, and that bazaars are looted by these workmen on the ground that they are starving. Large reserves are lying in the treasuries near; only, the "budget" being exhausted, these reserves cannot be touched until the appropriate 1st of April. Let us all admire the glorious efficiency of "red tape!"

The following complimentary order was passed by the Madras Government on the retirement of Mr. Robert Baker Elwin from the post of Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway:—"His Grace the Governor in Council cannot allow Mr. Elwin to retire from the Agency of the Madras Railway at the close of his long service of some 16 years in this Presidency, and to leave India, without placing on record the high sense entertained by Government of the marked zeal and ability with which he had guided the management of the Railway and conducted the relations of his company with Government throughout his tenure of office; which was especially marked during the recent difficult period of unexampled traffic pressure caused by the famine in Southern India. Mr. Elwin carries with him the best wishes of Government for his future prosperity."

FROM ADRIANOPLE TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

Scale of English Miles.
0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40

Railways thus.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—Class 48 0 50 12 { Wachter & Co.'s Champagne as supplied } 50 0 53 0

[illegible] without Boiler, is particularly adapted for use in INDIA owing to the small amount of Fuel required to work it. Address [illegible] PRIVATE COMPARTMENTS FOR FAMILIES AND PARTIES

CONSTANTINOPLE.

Constantinople, called by the Turks *Stamboul* or *Istamboul*, was originally called *Byzantium*. In 330 A. D., the Emperor Constantine made it the capital of the Roman empire, and called it after his own name, Constantinople. From this period dates its importance. It continued thenceforth to be the residence of the Roman, and afterwards of the Byzantine emperors, till in 1453 it was taken by the Turks. Since that time it has been the capital of Turkey, and the principal residence of the sultans. It is situated in lat. 41° N., and long. 28° 59' E., on the European side of the Channel of Constantinople or Thracian Bosphorus, near to its opening into the Sea of Marmora. A narrow arm of the sea, called the Golden Horn, extends about five miles into the land, and forms a safe and most commodious harbour, with water of sufficient depth to float the largest men of war. Constantinople proper to which Europeans give the name of Stamboul to distinguish it from the northern and eastern suburbs of Constantinople, lies entirely on the southern side of the Golden Horn, and is protected by a wall built during the time of the Byzantine empire, and partially restored by the Turks. The wall is about 12½ miles in circuit, and is pierced by 28 gates, amongst which that of Top-Kapussi, formerly that of St. Romanus, has a historic interest, as being the one through which the Turks entered when they stormed the city, and where the last of the Palæologi died in the fight. The suburbs of Galata, Pera, and Top-hanèh are situated on the northern side of the Golden Horn. On the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus lie Scutari and Kadikoi (the ancient Chalcedon), and to the north-west of the city lies the town of Eyub. The city itself is built on hilly ground, and from this circumstance, and its numerous gardens, cypresses, mosques, palaces, minarets, and towers, it presents, especially as seen from the side of the Golden Horn, a very splendid appearance. The scenery of the Thracian Bosphorus is of almost unrivalled beauty; and the panorama, of which Constantinople forms the principal part, is such as is perhaps nowhere else to be seen in the world. But as nearly all travellers reveals the characteristics of an eastern town—narrow, crooked, filthy streets, and miserable houses of wood and clay. Since the Crimean war, however, Constantinople has been wonderfully improved. Great fires which occurred on the 6th and 7th September 1865, the 3rd May 1866, and on 5th June 1870, swept away square miles of old wooden houses on both sides of the Golden Horn. On these spaces handsome stone houses have been built in the modern European style; but this has not been done with much system, and there are to all directions great gaps filled with miserable wooden huts, or left as waste places. The formation of tramways has, however, tended to connect the improved districts by wider thoroughfares, and to form a general plan which is gradually giving to Constantinople the appearance of a European city. Constantinople contains many fine buildings, among which may be mentioned the Seraglio, occupying the position of ancient Byzantium, and measuring about three miles in circumference; the former Church of St. Sophia, now a mosque, is a most magnificent structure, in the form of a Greek cross, 269 feet long by 243 broad, and has a flattened dome greatly admired for its lightness, 180 feet above the ground. The other important mosques are those of Soliyman, Achmed, Sultan Mahomed II., and Eyub. The walls and obelisk of the ancient Hippodrome, called by the Turks the *Atmeidan*; the castle of the Seven Towers, now in a state of delapidation; the acqueducts erected by the Emperor Valens, the cistern of Philoxenus with 424 columns of marble; and the numerous fountains are among the other most notable objects in Constantinople. The covered bazaars of Constantinople are very numerous, and the goods displayed with wonderful attractiveness. One feature of Constantinople is its vast number of lean and hungry dogs which haunt the streets. The dogs are the common property of the city, and they do a considerable portion of the scavenging. Galata, which was founded by the Genoese as a republic in the Byzantine times, is the residence of European merchants and the principal place of trade. It has many great warehouses, shops, and dwelling-houses, but is, if possible, even more filthy than Constantinople proper. Bridges of boats connect the opposite sides of the Golden Horn. Further eastward, on the Bosphorus, lies Top-hanèh, with the imperial cannon foundry, a beautiful mosque, and an interesting fountain. On the hill behind Galata and Top-hanèh, is situated Pera, the residence of the foreign ambassadors. Two-thirds of Pera were burned to the ground by the fire of 5th June 1870. Three thousand houses were then entirely destroyed, including that of the English ambassador; and 40,000 persons were left without shelter. Before the fire, Pera had a European population of 70,000, which was reduced by the catastrophe to one half. Pera is not being rebuilt on its old site, but new streets are spreading round it and Galata, and along the shores of the harbour, in such a way as to form a new Christian city, covering a wide area north and east of the Golden Horn.

The population of Constantinople and its suburbs has been variously estimated. In 1873 it probably contained from 750,000 to 800,000 inhabitants, of whom about one-half were Mahommedans, one-fourth Greeks and Armenians, one-eighth Franks, and one-eighth Jews.

Constantinople is now connected by railway with the interior of Northern Turkey, and the north-western part of Asia Minor. The Roumelian railway, which from Stamboul to Bellova, a distance of 560 kilmetres, was opened on the 17th June 1873, and passes through one of the richest but worst cultivated parts of Europe. A branch from it diverges at Tirnova, and runs as far as Yamboli, the intention being to prolong it ultimately across the Balkans to join the Bulgarian railway at Schumla. The Roumelian line has also a branch from Adrianople to Dedeagatch, on the Ægean; and will ultimately be connected at Sophia, with, a continuation of the line which already joins Salonica and Uskub. From Scutari a railway has been constructed to Ismid (ancient Nicomedia), of which the British, Levant, and Asia Minor, and is about to be continued to Isnik (the ancient Nicæa) on the shores of the Lake of Ascanius.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Excerpts from the Proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 28th March.

Read two letters from Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Company, dated 25th March, intimating that they have been requested by their London firm to lease for them for 50 years about 700 square yards of land on Mody Bay Port Trust Estate, on a site marked B on the plan which accompanies their letter, and also asking permission to provide for a supply of water from the sea to the land in question. Resolution: The land may be leased to Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co. for 50 years at a rent of Rupee one per square yard per annum for the first twenty years, and Rs. 1¼ per square yard per annum for remaining 30 years. The Trustees have no objection to a pipe being laid now along the road, but they cannot give any pledge as to whether access to the sea may not at some time be stopped.

Read letter from Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant, dated 19th March, submitting tenders for the stores required for his Department during the ensuing year as follows:—

From Merwanjee Muncherjee Mody and Co. whose rates work out to	Rs.	17,708 10 0
" Hiptoola Shaik Adam and Co. do	"	18,456 4 11
" Rustomjee Sorabjee and Co. do	"	17,335 6 0
For Provisions.		
From Hiptoola Shaik Adam and Co. whose rates work out to	Rs.	6,210 4 3
" Rustomjee Sorabjee and Co. do	"	6,042 8 10

The Deputy Conservator recommends that the lowest tender, that of Messrs. Rustomjee Sorabjee and Co., be accepted. Resolution: The tender of Messrs. Rustomjee Sorabjee and Co. may be accepted.

Read letter from the Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant, dated 21st March, recommending that Mr. Thomas Cameron, probationary Pilot who has passed the necessary examination, be appointed acting 3rd Class Pilot to fill a vacancy. Resolution: Sanctioned.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:

Government Resolution dated 18th March, sanctioning the lease of 543 8/9 square yards land on Mody Bay Port Trust Estate to Tehmmas Dinshawjee Ankelsouria for 50 years.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT FOR WEEK TO 25TH MARCH.

27	vessels piloted into harbour.		
13	"	out of	"
8	"	transported.	

THE VOLUNTEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As Government have been kind enough to sanction a week's leave this year for Easter, I would suggest that the Bombay Volunteers should invite a team from the company at Poona and one from each of the Railway Volunteers to meet them at Coorla to shoot a few friendly matches. The opportunity might also be taken to shoot for the several prizes which have already been subscribed, and were a further list to be sent round, I feel assured that a goodly sum would be subscribed. There are already eight tents pitched at Coorla with the full complement of cots, and if any extra accommodation should be required, I am certain that the gallant Captain of the corps would supply it. All therefore, that intending visitors need bring in addition to their arms and accoutrements would be a few rugs and pillows. To those who went to the Camp of Exercise at Egutpoora it may perhaps be necessary to explain that they need not be apprehensive of experiencing similar discomforts at Coorla. Food and refreshments of the best description are supplied at moderate rates by Messrs Essat and Co., the caterers of the corps, whose catering at the camp during the Holee holidays was pronounced by all hands to have been all that could be wished for.

April 1. JACK FALSTAFF.

THE PARSEE CRICKETERS WHO ARE GOING TO ENGLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Let me say, in justice to the Parsee cricket team that is proceeding to England, that "A Parsee Cricketer's" letter in your last Saturday's impression is malicious, scandalous, and false to the extreme.

I am one of those many who think that a visit of a Parsee cricket team to England will prove beneficial in many respects. Such friendly contests will stimulate great curiosity and interest among all classes of people in England to know everything about these Indians and their country. English people like novelties, and this novelty of 1878 will lead them naturally to be more inquisitous about our country. Will this not be a benefit to India?

I cannot say whether the Parsees will beat the principal clubs there or not. But I can say this much for certain that they will make a very good impression there by their excellent fielding and novel destructive bowling.

I hear that the Parsee eleven is supported by many European and native gentlemen of our town, for which they must be contented, and that Englanders are also anxious to see them play on Lord's, Oval, Prince's, &c. Moreover, I hear that a statesman like Lord George Hamilton, Under-Secretary of State for India, takes some interest in their English trip and has tried his influence to arrange matches for them with the Prince's, Surrey, and other clubs.

ANOTHER PARSEE CRICKETER.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As one who has the welfare of the team at heart, and is intimately acquainted with their resources and plans, allow me to remove the false impression that may have been made by a malicious writer signing himself "A Parsee Cricketer." In despite of many obstacles thrown into their way, the team have resolved without patronage of big snobs, or without borrowing money on inconceivably "exorbitant interest," as he maliciously alleges, to go to England with their own resources to play the English clubs on their own grounds.

To say that the flattering account of the Parsee team that appeared in the *Sportsman* was sent by the Parsee Secretary is also malicious.

The facts are, that one who is intimately connected with the *Sportsman* applied to the club for particulars of the team, and as a matter of courtesy the Secretary placed at his disposal some notes and nothing more.

I may as well add for the information of "A Parsee Cricketer" that by the last mail a letter has been received from the same gentleman wherein he wants the size, age, profession, weight, &c., of the team.

Bombay, March 30. B. BHIMJEEBHOY.

COLOURS FOR MILITARY UNIFORMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your correspondent "Miles," in his letter published in your issue of the 27th instant, hits the nail on the head, not only as regards the colours for military uniforms, but also for our volunteers. The very simple experiment proposed is easily tried as a test of indistinctness at a distance, but I doubt if "Miles" "grey-man" would not offer as good a potshot to the enemy on a hill side, or in a jungle cover, as the scarlet, or whiteman. At Coorla, where the butts are situate, with its background of saline mud from the washings of the tide, baked grey in the sun, no doubt the khakee, or slate colour, would be a neutral tint, but the undeviating ground for troops is not always on the sea flats; it is not rather where there is a natural cover of trees, or bushes, or under the sloping bank of a nullah, with trees beyond, that our skirmishers are posted? The question is therefore, I take it, what is the *general* back-ground in India? do we not get brown or red earth, brown leaves withered, with patches of green intervening? That a white would adapt its colour to these? Ask any of our deer-stalking shikarees how he finds it so difficult to spot his game, and he will tell you that the colour of the animal—a light brown—renders it almost invisible at a short distance. I have seen a very pretty cloth, manufactured in jails, with a mixture of brown and green.

White coats, trousers, and helmet is surely bad enough for the European soldier, but what shall be said of his brother-in-arms, the native soldier? I have before me the strange sight of a company of the latter, thrown out skirmishing, the front rank lays down, fires and retires at the double behind the reclining rear rank, which fires and retires in like manner alternately, very prettily done indeed! but what about the dress? Here it is. Blue serge trowsers, surmounted by a glaring white *bundee*, or jacket, and, as if this were not conspicuous enough, above the dusky features is a forage cap, covered with a small *white* turban! Could a better target for the enemy be devised?

After stating that the troops employed in the Ashanti expedition left their khaki suits in England, and were quickly supplied "with others of a colour better suited to the field," Miles" goes on to remark:—"But in India the change would not be possible, it would take months to get the proper clothing from England, and in the meantime Thomas Atkins, or Ram Sing, would have to fight his enemy under disadvantages which would render his life not worth five minutes' purchase." Is this so? I venture to think that cloth of any approved pattern could be made and turned out of our Indian jails in less time than it would take for the order to reach England. I myself have seen samples of cloth in the Tanna District Jail of every shade, tint, mixture, and texture, and no doubt other jails could turn out the same in abundance if required. Government need not go into the English market for the article, for with such supplies at hand there can be no excuse for delay in remodelling the soldiers' dress. The sooner the Army Clothing Agent gets to work on it, the less anxiety will be felt for the efficiency and safety of our troops when the word rings out "RIFLEMEN FORM."

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 31st March 1878.

Means of observations taken at 9 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 9 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer: corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·754
Temperature of the Air	83·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·6
Dew Point	73·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·748
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudless—0, the whole cloudy—10)	3·0
Miles run by wind in twenty-four hours (1 mile per hour—1·0)	277
Minimum do. do. (1 mile per hour—1·0)	77
General Direction of wind	NNW., NW, W, WNW, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	276

BOMBAY.

Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.—The following is a summary of the cases prosecuted by this Society during the week ending March 30: Bullocks—6 lame, 7 sore on neck, 1 emaciated. Horses—2 emaciated, 5 lame, 1 Pinjrapole; total of fines, Rs. 92.

The following is the programme to be played by the Band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion at the Apollo Bunder this evening:—

March	
Overture	The Barber of Seville ..... Rossini.
Quadrille	Neue Melodieu ..... Strauss.
Selection	Nabucodonosor ..... Verdi.
Waltzes	Marguerite ..... Godfrey.
Galop	Ohne Rast und Ohne Ruh ..... Dopplez.

Wilson Philological Lectureship.—The next lecture of this series will be delivered in the Lecture Room, University Library, on Friday, the 5th instant, at 5-15 p.m.

Band Conveyance Fund.—The Municipal Commissioner begs to acknowledge the receipt of the following gifts towards the Band Conveyance Fund:—From Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Esq., C. S. I., Rs. 50; Morarjee Goculdas, Esq., C. I. E., Rs. 26; Surgeon General Hunter, Rs. 15.

A Consent Decree.—Yesterday, at the High Court, before Sir Charles Sargent, Mr. Gunputrao, instructed by Messrs. Chalk and Walker, on behalf of Narronjee Vallajee, the plaintiff, moved for a consent decree against Mr. Albert Vinay, the defendant. The latter, who appeared in person, consented to a decree being passed against him. His Lordship thereupon gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 1,500 with interest at 12 per cent. per annum from 16th November 1877 till judgment, costs, and further interest at 6 per cent. on the judgment.

Poor-box.—The Acting Senior Presidency Magistrate begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of Rs. 34-15 from Mahomed Fakrodeen, contributed towards the funds of the Fort Police Court poor-box.

Evading the Railway Fare.—Narotumdas Shivlall was yesterday fined Rs.-15 by the Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for evading the payment of the proper fare when travelling on the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company.

Grievous Hurt.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Hajee Mahomed was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour in the House of Correction by the Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Ameenbai, woman, by biting the tip of her nose completely off.

Cheating.—Moroba Juggonath, a carpenter, was yesterday convicted by the Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, of cheating, and thereby dishonestly inducing delivery of two gold wristlets, valued at Rs. 100, belonging to Purshotum Govind. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Theft.—A Goanese, named Baptista Philip, was yesterday sentenced to twelve months' hard labour in the Common Jail, by the Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, on being convicted of stealing a gold watch, a gold guard and locket, sundry keys, and a purse of the aggregate value of Rs. 370, the property of a Mr. Sullivan.

Fatal Accident.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday last, on view of the body of a European seaman, named Gustaf Fredalf Janson, of the *s. s.* Sestos, who on the evening previous accidentally fell through the main-hatch on the upper deck into the hold, and sustained such serious injuries that he expired shortly after. A verdict of accidental death was recorded accordingly.

A Pick-pocket.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, a woman, named Peertha, was convicted on two separate charges of theft, by the Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the one of stealing Rs. 9-10 from the pocket of a Mrs. Manning while at the New Bazar fish market on Saturday last, and the other of stealing annas 4 from the pocket of one Sumboo Mana while at the same bazaar on the same day. She was sentenced to an accumulated term of five months' hard labour in the Common Jail.

We hear from Gwadur that heavy rains have lately fallen in Mekran, from which great damage has been done to the crops and bunds in that country. The rivers Dasht and Baho overflowed and carried off several people, in some cases whole families, as well as a large number of cattle. A correspondent writes:—I heard of a terrible instance, where a Seedee, perceiving a corpse (ornamented) floating down the Dasht river, plunged after it to possess himself of the jewellery, but like all grasping mortals was disappointed in not only losing his prize, but his own life. Although a good swimmer the current was too much for him, hurrying him after his prize into the next world.—*Beacon.*

A telegram was received by the Kurrachee police from Lahore on Monday to look out for a man named George Martin, who had committed breach of trust at Lahore. He was employed by a watchmaker there and took away with him several watches which had been entrusted to his employer to be repaired. He escaped with his plunder, and as he was believed to have left for Mooltan and Kurrachee, telegrams were sent here to arrest him if he should pass this way. The telegrams came only just in time, for he arrived by the mid-day train from Kotree on Tuesday, and Mr. Sub-Inspector Holmes arrested him at Frere Road Station. There were eight silver watches and two gold watches found on him. This discovery led him to admit his guilt. At first he denied that he was the person wanted, and he had used disguises. He had cut his hair short and dyed it and shaved off his whiskers, but he forgot to remove the distinguishing mark which led to his identification. His eye-brows met over his nose, a very unusual occurrence, and if he had shaved the hair from that spot he might not have been so readily taken, but the Kurrachee police were too much for him. He was taken to the lock-up and before Major Spens, the Cantonment Magistrate, and remanded to jail till he can be sent to Lahore.—*Id.*

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s *s.s.* Zimbesi, Captain A. Symons, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the English Mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr C H Bingley, Dr W S Pratt, Mr C W L Morant.

For Brindisi—Mr G H Daunt, Mr R B Doake, The Ven Archdeacon Baly and Mr Wm Payne.

For Venice—Mr J G Burbridge, Mr J H Finlayson, and Mr W R Pratt.

For Suez—Madame Louisa.

MADLLE. OLGA-DUBOIN.

Madlle. Olga-Duboin, whose intention of quitting India has been frequently announced during the last six months, is still in the country. She appears to be a most enthusiastic traveller, as she has now seen some thing of nearly every important Native State. Recently, she has been in Central India. In Bhopal she received a hearty welcome from the Begum, and much hospitality from Colonel and Mrs. Kinoid. The former is the Political Resident, and the lady, the author of a book upon "Mandoo." From Bhopal, the pianiste made her way to Nagpore and Kemptee, where she gave entertainments, at which everybody of consequence in the locality was present. In Nagpore the Public Hall was ornamented with flowers and banners by the ladies and gentlemen, many of whom are intensely musical. Her performances of selections from Chopin and Beethoven is described to us as "electrifying." In a short time, she will arrive in Bombay to give her farewell Concert, and on this occasion she is determined to give it whether the weather is hot or the majority of the residents have fled to Matheran or Mahableshwar. From Bombay she will go to Australia, and if she explores that Colony as effectually as she has examined India, she will be about as perfect in geographical experience as she is already in music.

A NOVELTY IN BILLIARDS IN BOMBAY.

We have been requested to call attention to the advertisements about Temple Bar, the proprietor of which is making every endeavour, by good cooking, to secure the patronage of the diners-out of Bombay. M. Carme, the French professional billiard player, continues to be a great attraction, his exhibitions twice a week being always attended by large numbers of people who are never weary of seeing his proofs that he has extraordinary command over the balls. Recently he has started French "pin pool," which to English pool-players looks a most eccentric game—more like skittles than billiards. A number of pins, each having a definite value, are placed round the table, and the player receives the value of as many pins as he can knock down with any ball on the table at one stroke. There are, however, two black pins on the board, and if any of these is knocked down the player has to pay a forfeit and commence again if he wishes to continue in the game. If he succeeds in putting down both black pins without knocking down any of the others, he wins the pool; but this is a feat rarely accomplished, for these awkward pins are always tumbling down at the wrong time until the player is tired of paying forfeits. The player who first scores an aggregate of 31 or over wins the pool. Many people think the game is easy, and depends purely upon luck, but the Professor can always show that it can be played really scientifically, because by beautiful accuracy he can, at least once out of three times, knock down nearly the whole of the pins, or the two blacks alone. Altogether, it is a singular game, and is worth seeing, if not playing.

THE BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this Society was held on Thursday evening last at the Society's rooms, Esplanade. Henry Conder, Esq., the President of the Society, was called to the chair. The meeting was opened by prayer offered by the Revd. Mr. Itshu Daji. The Chairman then called upon Mr. W. Simpson, the Secretary of the Society, to read the report of the past year. It appears that the affairs of the Society have not been

this transaction. My belief is that he said that he got the document from the office. The word used was *dufter*.

The case was adjourned to Saturday next, the 6th proximo, the defendants in the meantime being enlarged as follows:—Defendant No. 1 to furnish two securities of Rs. twenty thousand each, and a personal security of half a lakh of rupees; defendant No. 2 to be enlarged on a personal security of rupees ten thousand, and two personal securities of rupees five thousand each.

Every consideration was directed to be shown to the Nawab during his incarceration.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

THE ELECTION OF LEO XIII.

(Saturday Review.)

BEFORE venturing on any speculations as to the future policy of Leo XIII., it may be as well to correct a few of the more serious blunders about his election which have formed the staple of the reports and comments on the subject in the English newspapers. It would indeed be impossible to criticize in detail all the conflicting, but equally erroneous, accounts of the proceedings in Conclave supplied by various Roman correspondents, and we shall content ourselves with briefly recording presently what actually occurred. But meanwhile we may add a word to what we said last week on the history of Conclaves in view of the marvellous romance put forward, in an elaborate paper on "the Laws of the Sacred Conclave," evidently designed to enlighten the ignorance of the Protestant world, in last week's *Tablet*. The opening sentence is sufficiently remarkable, though it hardly calls for any comment here. "It is an undoubted fact that all the Popes have reigned by election. St. Peter himself was *elected* by our Lord Jesus Christ." But the writer proceeds, "It is equally undisputed that the Pope can only be elected by persons who are themselves in sacred orders." It is, we must not say "undisputed"—as the *Tablet* has produced a contributor bold enough to deny it—but perfectly notorious that just the opposite is the case. Lay Cardinals, or Cardinals in minor orders only, have often taken part in Conclaves—we mentioned last week the case of the Cardinal Archduke Albert, who voted in the election of Urban VII., and afterwards returned to secular life and married; and there have been three lay Popes, Leo VIII., John XIX., and Adrian V. It is true that of late years there has been a disposition to insist on Cardinals taking at least subdeacon's orders before entering Conclave, as was done by Cardinal Albani in 1823; and as this is rather a sore point with Ultramontanes, the mistake may perhaps not be altogether involuntary. But what are we to say of the next assertion of our historical guide:—"From St. Linus *down to Celestine II.*, A.D. 1143, the Popes were chosen by the Roman clergy in the presence of the people, *who, however, had no share in the election.*" We read this sentence over and over again, thinking we must have somehow misread it; but no—there it stands just as we have quoted it, though the merest tiro in ecclesiastical history must be aware that not a word of it is even approximately correct. The election of the Popes "from St. Linus" [St. Peter's successor] down to, not Celestine II., in 1143, but Nicholas II. in 1059—was in the hands of the whole Roman community—civil authorities, people, and clergy—the two former taking usually the more prominent part in it. The Papacy had in fact become, throughout the tenth and the earlier part of the eleventh century, virtually a possession of the dominant faction among the Roman nobility, and the scandalous contest preceding his own election was the immediate cause of the decree issued by Nicholas II., which, as Milman words it, "wrested the power of nominating the Pope from the lower clergy, the turbulent Baronage, and the populace," and transferred it to the College of Cardinals. The *Tablet* historian proceeds, "It was in the *twelfth* century that the Sacred College were *first made the electors*"; and after explaining why this was done, our contemporary adds that "for these reasons *Celestine II. determined* that for the *future* none but the Cardinals should take part in the election of Popes." Celestine II. was elected nearly a century after the rule which is thus attributed to his initiative had been established, and was elected of course by Cardinals only, "clero et populo acclamante et pari in expetente," as his own letters phrase it, but it is expressly added that they took no part in the election, nor could they possibly have done so. And the notion of his introducing the most momentous change ever made in the sytem of Papal elections will appear the more absurd when it is remembered that his reign lasted less than six months, and was signalized by no act of the slightest importance, except the removal of the unjust interdict imposed on France by his predecessor, out of mere personal pique against Louis VII. After these striking specimens of historical knowledge, all of which are taken from the short opening paragraph of the *Tablet* article on Conclaves, we may perhaps be excused from pursuing the investigation further.

If, however, the *Tablet* is not happy in its history, the *Times* would appear to be something more than felicitous in its predictions. The letter of its Special Correspondent at Rome, under date of Feb. 18—the day the Cardinals entered into Conclave—concludes with the following very remarkable passage:—

"Between a majority apparently weakened by division and a compact minority determined to do or die, the prospects of a speedy end to an election which requires the agreement of two-thirds of the votes do not seem encouraging; but there are causes at work to advise promptness of decision, and there would be no reason to wonder if the *Habemus* [sic] *Pontificem* were proclaimed even before this letter reaches its destination."

That an elaborate and very plausible argument intended to show—what most people at the time believed—that the Conclave was likely to be a very long one, should abruptly terminate with an intimation that after all it would probably turn out to be—as it has been—one of the shortest ever known, does certainly at first sight argue a rare gift of vaticination. But some light may perhaps be thrown on the difficulty by observing that the letter dated "Rome, Feb. 18" the day the Cardinals went into Conclave, only appeared in the *Times* of Feb. 22, two days after the election was known in England. And it seems just conceivable that the Correspondent's not very "encouraging"—and quite mistaken—conclusion was supplemented by a retrospective inspiration of Printing House Square. Nor is this supposition necessarily discredited by the peculiar form of the prediction, "*Habemus Pontificem*." Inspiration, like Emperors, may fairly claim—as indeed was conspicuously illustrated in the diction of our Lady of La Salette—to be *super grammaticam*. And now for a word as to the real circumstances of the election, which have been very seriously misrepresented by the ingenuity of writers whose acquaintance with present fact may fairly match the *Tablet's* familiarity with past history.

The Conclave which last week elected Leo XIII. is the shortest ever known, with the one exception of that in 1655 which elected Alexander VII. The first voting was on Tuesday morning, February 19, when, of sixty-one Cardinals present, the majority voted for Pecci, and several other "moderates" for Franchi, while "the intransigent faction" split their votes between Bilio and Monaco la Valetta. At the second meeting on Tuesday afternoon Franchi had 45 votes and Pecci 30. But on Wednesday morning Pecci had 39, while Franchi had only 5 supporters, who at his request transferred their suffrages to Pecci; and thus raised the number to 44, which secured him the required majority of two-thirds and at once made him Pope. It will be observed that he was not elected "by adoration," as the telegrams absurdly stated, meaning probably by acclamation—or, as it is canonically termed, inspiration—of which no instance has occurred for about three centuries. It was at once remarked as a curious coincidence that, while his escutcheon bears on its two lower divisions a lily, the left-hand quartering above has a comet, as though in reference to his predicted motto of *lumen de cœlo*. Bonghi in his recent work, reviewed in the current *Edinburgh Review*, speaks of Pecci as "certainly one of the most eminent men, and one of the most conciliatory, soundest, and strongest minds among the Cardinals. He has studied well, relied well, and has been a distinguished Bishop. We may say that in his whole character he presents the very ideal of a Cardinal." As we have referred again to the mottoes assigned to the several Popes in St. Malachy's prophecy—first printed in 1593, but believed to be of somewhat older date—it may be worth while to give the few which still remain, for the oracle only specifies nine successors to his present Holiness, who are respectively designated, *Ignis ardens, Religio depopulata, Fides intrepida, Pastor Angelicus, Pastor et Nauta, Flos Florum, De Medietate Lunæ, De Labore Solis, Gloria Olivæ*, after which follows the solemn announcement of the end:—"In the last persecution of the Holy Roman Church the Chair shall be filled by Peter, a Roman, who shall feed the flock amid many tribulations, which being accomplished, the seven-hilled city shall be overthrown, and the tremendous Judge shall come to judge the nations." Among former applications, putting aside the device of *Crux de Cruce* for Pius IX., in apparent reference to the Cross of Savoy, two of the most striking are *Peregrinus Apostolicus* applied to Pius VI., and *Aquila rapax* to Pius VII., who was carried away by the French eagles.

We remarked last week on the problematical nature of any inferences as to the future policy of a Pope drawn from his antecedents before attaining that supreme and irresponsible authority. The contrast between Æneas Silvius and Pius II. is a classical instance, but in fact the annals of the Papacy abound with examples of the change, moral and intellectual—generally not for the better—which distinguishes a Pope *in esse* from a Pope *in posse*. However, there appears to be a very general agreement that the antecedents of Leo XIII. promise well, and it will be his own fault if he disappoints so many hopes of those who are prepared to meet him half way in any manifestation of a desire to supersede the long and disastrous reign of Ultramontane terrorism. And it must in fairness be allowed that the little he has had an opportunity of doing as yet points in that direction. We cannot but think that too much stress has been laid on the fact of the benediction after the election being given from the inner instead of the outer balcony of St. Peter's. It may or may not be true that the new pontiff hesitated for a moment at the branching of the ways uncertain which gallery he should mount, but it might easily occur to him that there would be a semblance of indecorum in seizing the very first occasion—and that in a matter of no practical consequence—for a public proclamation of the reversal of his predecessor's policy. And the same explanation will hold good if it is rightly reported that the Coronation on Sunday next is to take place in the Sixtine Chapel and the subsequent benediction to be again pronounced from the inner balcony of St. Peter's. Meanwhile in more important matters the new Pope has already shown a conciliatory disposition. As Camerlengo he had ordered the State carriages to be refurbished, and since his election he has directed Castel Gondolfo to be prepared for his use, from which it is naturally inferred that the self-imposed "imprisonment" is coming to an end. And the *Voce della Verita*, in an article said to be inspired, has eulogized the Italian Government for its faithful observance of the law of Papal guarantees. There is something even in the choice of a name, for the Ultramontanes wished that the new pontiff should signalize his loyal adherence to the policy of the last reign by calling himself Pius X. There are no hostile or aggressive memories connected with the pontificate of the Leos, and indeed few special memories of any kind since St. Leo, the first and greatest of that name, boldly confronted Attila on the borders of Italy and saved Rome and the Empire from destruction; for the warmest admirers, if such there be, of Leo X. would desire rather to remember that he was a Medici than that he became a Pope. Far more significant, however, than any of the points we have mentioned is the dismissal of General Kanzler, War Minister of the late Pope, and the appointment of Schwarzenberg as Camerlengo. The first indicates an abandonment of the empty but offensive formalities of the defunct temporal power; the second points to an altered line of ecclesiastical policy. Cardinal Schwarzenberg held a leading place in the Opposition at the Vatican Council, as he had before opposed the definition of the Immaculate Conception. And his selection for his new office is the more marked because the Camerlengo is one of the very highest dignitaries in the Papal Court, he has no special duties to discharge except during a vacancy of the See, and it is therefore usual to confer the office on a Cardinal resident in Rome, who would always be in readiness on the spot at the Pope's decease; and the Cardinal Archbishop of Prague obviously cannot reside in Rome. It is reported also that the entire *personnel* of the Court is to be changed, and if Cardinal Simeoni has been confirmed in his office—according to one account at the entreaty of Baron Baude, the Ultramontane French ambassador—that may be a concession more in form than in reality, for the duties of a Secretary of State have become comparatively unimportant since the cessation of all temporal sovereignty, and, moreover, we may be very sure that, whoever fills the office now, his policy will be dictated from head-quarters. What is that policy to be? An "Irish Catholic" writes to the *Times* observing, what is obvious, that "there will be great temptation for Leo XIII. to follow in the footsteps of Pius IX., for to most churchmen despotism is sweet, and the late Pope has made it easy for his successor" but he adds that "the rule of Pio Nono was unpropitious to Ireland," and that in no part of the world would a continuance of the same system be so intolerable. If that is the sentiment of a country rendered by exceptional circumstances so passionately papal as Ireland, what must it be elsewhere?

It has been said that a new Pope cannot alter the doctrines of the Church, and of course in one sense this is true. A formal repudiation of the portentous innovations foisted by Pius IX. and the Jesuits into the Catholi creed would cert inly not be thought of. But the same end may be attained in another way and dogmas known to be unpalatable to a large number of those who are officially assumed to acquiesce in them only require being let alone to die a natural death. No sensible man, for instance, seriously imagines that the leaders of the Vatican Opposition have offered the tribute of more than an "obsequious silence" to the doctrinal decree against which they publicly recorded their protest, both by word and deed, on the very eve of its promulgation, and of which their unretracted writings contain the most clenching refutation. Yet the first act of the new pontiff was to select one of the most eminent among them for the highest dignity he had to bestow. It is obvious that he might in the same way do what would in him be a graceful recognition of distinguished merit and in itself an act of tardy reparation, by making Dr. Newman a Cardinal. Then again he might remove the excommunication pronounced on Dr. Dollinger, not by Pius IX. but by the Archbishop of Munich, and suspend all censures grounded on the Vatican decrees pending the continuance of the Council, which it may be presumed he will summon sooner or later to carry on its deliberations. And if men like Strossmayer, Hefele, and Dolinger were expressly encouraged to attend and bring forward their objections to the present form of the definitions decreed, and were promised a fair hearing which in 1870 was scornfully refused them, that would fall far short of the precedent set at the Council of Trent, when even professed Protestants were invited and urged to attend and state their case, and when moreover many decrees were most substantially altered in deference to the objections of only a very small minority, as any one who will examine Theiner's *Acta Concilii Tridentini* may easily satisfy himself. We have but briefly indicated some of the steps in reunion, involving no ostensible compromise of principle open to a Pope of real power, who is sincerely desirous of repairing the disastrous heritage bequeathed by the last reign to the highest interests of his Church in the sphere not only of politics, but of literature, of thought, and of religion. That Leo XIII. will attempt anything of the kind we do not venture to predict, for predictions about the conduct of Popes, even when they are well grounded, are apt to be falsified by the event. But we can hardly be mistaken in surmising that, if he set himself honestly to fulfil the expectation which his appointment has raised in so many quarters, though he may provoke the bitter—however secret—hostility of the Jesuit Camarilla, he will find himself supported by the cardial sympathy and respect of the highest intellects and the noblest spirits in his Church.

FOOTBALL.

(The Sportsman, March 5.)

ENGLAND V. SCOTLAND.

YESTERDAY, in charming weather, the eighth of the series of international matches between England and Scotland, according to the rules of the Rugby Union, was played at Kennington Oval. Originally instituted in 1871, the Rugby International has become one of the greatest events of the football season, and those who witnessed the match of yesterday will have reason to remember one of the finest games ever played under the auspices of the Rugby Union. England has previously won three times, Scotland twice, and these, with two draws, formed the sum of the seven matches that preceded the meeting now under notice. Neither country had any reason to be dissatisfied with its fifteen, as each team came into the field as selected, and while England was voted to be well represented, it was said that the Scotch players were the strongest body that had ever done battle for the land of cakes. Making use of the powers they had reserved, the committee of the Rugby Union charged two shillings for admission, but despite the increased fee the ground was well attended, the numbers present being estimated at three thousand. The weather was glorious, and, indeed, the only fault that could possibly be found was that there was, perhaps, a little too much wind for the satisfaction of the players themselves. Owing to the delay caused in photographing the two fifteens play was not commenced at half-past three o'clock, as announced, and it was fully ten minutes later before the ball was kicked off. R. F. Kewley in the toss, and as the wind was blowing directly down the line of goals the Scotch captain had little need of any hesitation, choosing to play to the Gas Works, with both the wind and a dazzling sun in the faces of his opponents. At 3-40 Stokes kicked off for England, but the Scotchmen were not slow in returning the ball, and the English backs failing to secure it, the scrimmage was soon formed in the English 25. Evanson made an effort to relieve his side, but he was pushed into touch, and again some tight scrimmages took place in dangerous proximity to the English goal-line. Hornby came to the rescue with a timely put, but Finlay, with a short run, gave Scotland the advantage again, and the Scottish forwards carrying the loose scrimmages were once more on the edge of the English line. Kayll attempted to drop the leather away, but he was unsuccessful, and the ball, borne back by the wind, went over the English goal-line, having to be touched down. Kewley, receiving the ball from touch, made a neat run along the lower side of the ground, but the Scotchmen returned to the charge, and Price was safely held in front of the home goal. A long throw from touch gave one of the Scotchmen a chance of getting in, but he was tackled just outside the line, and Price ran the ball out of danger, though he was forced into touch. A splendid run by Evanson was the first event to give England any breathing time, and another run by the same player immediately afterwards was deservedly applauded. Price, with a short run, improved the English position, and once more Evanson outpaced several of the Scotchmen, though he was eventually brought to earth. Marshall kicked the ball out of a loose scrimmage, and Biggs followed it hard over the Scotch goal-line, but M'Laggan was on it in time to prevent a try, and the only result was a touch-down by Scotland. A good drop by Cross, aided by the wind, threatened the English goal, and immediately afterwards one of the Scotchmen had a rare chance of a drop, which he failed to turn to account. A very fine run by Kewley was cut unfortunately short, and some passing between Adams and Price took the ball into touch close to the Scotch 25. The Scottish backs were for a short time pressed, and Evanson and Hornby, by short runs, kept the ball well out of English quarters. A drop by M'Laggan at length enabled the Scotchmen to get their opponents away to a respectable distance, and Kayll with a clever run, which he finished up with a drop, saved the Englishmen from a heavy attack of the Scottish forwards. The play was now for a few minutes near the half-way line, and twice Pearson dropped the ball well back from punts by Cross. A drop by the Scottish back took the ball again over the English line, and a second time England had to touch down. A strong run by D. Irvine was followed by a drop from Cross, which compelled Kayll to touch down. Camp bell was next conspicuous with a dodging run for Scotland, and, as before, Cross dropped the ball over the English line, necessitating a fourth touch down. By dint of hard play in the scrimmages, in which Kewley was very conspicuous, the English forwards for a short time maintained the ground gained by the take-out, but the Scotchmen brought the ball down in fine style, and Napier got behind the English goal-line. Pearson also had hold of the ball, and a mael in goal ensued, but there was no chance of lighting this out, as before either relinquished his grasp half-time was called.

Ends were changed, and immediately after the kick-off by the Scotch, captain Vernon made a fine run for England, and some very pretty passing followed, in which H. Fowler and Biggs were prominent, Evanson, securing the ball passed on to Hornby, and a punt by the latter produced a scrimmage close to the Scottish goal. Stokes got the ball out, but he was safely held by Campbell before he could get his drop. Adams was now cheered for a fine run, and Stokes, following up seemed likely to secure a try, though he was well collared by M'Laggan at the critical moment. A fine run by Finlay relieved Scotland, and M'Laggan getting the ball immediately afterwards, ran it away, failing to drop when he had the chance. A long drop by Stokes now forced Scotland to touch down, and in quick succession two fine left-footed drops by Hornby reduced them to the same extremity, the second very nearly securing the downfall of the Scotch goal. A smart run by Cross took the ball out of the Scottish 25, and then a grand run by Campbell, who released himself of several of his opponents, carried the fight close up to the English line, a piece of play loudly cheered. Auldjo following up nearly got in for Scotland, but the ball was only touched down by England. Two excellent runs by Neilson again threatened the English goal, and Finlay too got the ball right in front of the posts, though he had no chance of taking his drop, and the ball was punted back to the front by Hornby. Kayll again saved England, but still the Scotchmen pressed on, and Cross getting the ball out of a loose scrimmage, tried a drop though without success, England having only to touch down. A good run of the English forwards took the ball into touch in the Scottish half and Adams, going on with the ball on sufferance got over the Scottish goal-line, though it was not until after a long and inexplicable discussion that the ball was brought back. A drop by Cross again brought the scrimmages to the English goal-line, and Neilson got in amidst great excitement, though the umpires did not allow the try, and the ball was taken back. Some hard fighting took place on the English goal-line, but the Scotchmen were not to be denied, and though the Englishmen were well on the alert, the fight still raged entirely in the vicinity of the Scottish goal line, Kayll having again to touch down. Price getting the leather out of a scrimmage, gained a few yards for England, and the English forwards rallying, the ball was taken down to the centre. There Evanson secured it, and passing to Stokes, a splendid drop by the latter forced Scotland to touch-down once more. Soon after this "no side" was called, and this brought a very interesting and stubbornly-contested match to a close without any tangible advantage to either side. Both teams were heartily applauded at the finish. The play throughout was excellent. The Scotchmen had a little the best of the game on the whole, and their forwards were very quick on the ball while Cross, Finlay, Campbell, and Neilson were all in fine form behind the scrimmage. Of the Englishmen, Evanson and Price, behind the scrimmage, and Kewley, Adams, Vernon, Biggs, and Marshall [forwards] did good service. Sides:

England: A. W. Pearson (Blackheath) and H. E. Kayll (Sunderland) (backs), L. Stokes (Blackheath) and A. N. Hornby (Preston) three-quarter backs), P. L. Price (R.I.E. College, Cooper's Hill) and W. A. D. Evanson (Richmond) (half-backs), E. Kewley (Liverpool) captain), F. R. Adams (Richmond), J. M. Biggs (University [College Hospital]), Fowl r (Oxford University) F. D. Fowler [R. I. E. College] Cooper's Hill), E. T Gurdon (Old Haileyburians), M. W. Marshall (Blackheath), G. Thompson (Halifax), and G. F. Vernon (Blackheath) forwards.

Uniform: White jersey, with rose as a badge, white knickerbockers, brown stockings, rose velvet cap, with silver badge and braid.

Scotland: W. E. M'Laggan [Edinburgh Academicals] [back], N. J. Finlay [Edinburgh Academicals] and M. Cross [Glasgow Academicals] [three-quarter backs], J. Campbell [Merchistonians] and J. Neilson [Glasgow Academicals], [half backs], R. W. Irvine [captain, Edinburgh Academicals] J. H. S. Graham, G. M'Leod, and D. R. Irvine [Edinburgh Academicals], J. E. Junor and J. H. Gossett [Glasgow Academicals], H. J. Napier [West of Scotland], A. G. Petrie [Royal High School], N. T. Brewis [institution], and L. C. Auldjo [Abertay] [forwards].

Uniform: Blue jerseys and stockings, white knickerbockers, blue cap with silver braid.

In the evening the Scottish players were, as usual, entertained to dinner by the committee of the Rugby Football Union at the Westminster Palace Hotel.

The following are the results of the various matches up to the present time:—

1871 At Edinburgh, Scotland won by a goal and a try to a try.

1872 At Oval, England won by two goals and two tries to one goal and one try.

1873 At Glasgow, drawn.

1874 At Kennington Oval, England won by one goal to one try.

1875 At Edinburgh, drawn.

1876 At Kennington Oval, England won by a goal and a try to nothing.

1877 At Edinburgh, Scotland won by a goal to nothing.

1878 At Kennington Oval, drawn.

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NOTICES.

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER,
dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
L. S.

"To The Proprietors of
"NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London."

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IT is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF REDJAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
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